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CATALOGUE AND GARDEN GUIDE

QUALITY
SEEDS

1919

LITERARY
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STECHER LITH. CO. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

BOLLWINKLE SEED COMPANY, LTD.
510 DUMAINE ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA., U.S.A.

IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS

READ BEFORE ORDERING.

MISTAKES AND MISUNDERSTANDINGS WILL BE AVOIDED
IF YOU WILL CAREFULLY READ THE FOLLOWING:

WRITE PLAINLY. When Ordering write your Full Name very plainly, giving Post Office, Express Office or Freight Depot as case may be, to which you wish the goods sent. If an order wherein we have been given the full and correct address is lost in the mails, we will replace same, but if lost through faulty directions given us, we cannot duplicate it free. When shipments are made by express or freight, our responsibility ceases after we have obtained a clear receipt from the transportation companies.

SEND MONEY. Remittances should always accompany the order, and may be sent at our risk by Post Office Order, Express Money Order or Registered Letter. Two-cent stamps will be accepted in amounts up to one dollar. All mail orders for Mexico or other foreign points should be registered.

C. O. D. ORDERS must be accompanied by a remittance equal to one-fourth the amount of the order. We cannot send C. O. D. orders for amounts of \$1.00 or less.

SEEDS BY MAIL. Prices on half-pound and one pound, pint and quart, include postage or expressage prepaid. When sent otherwise deduct ten cents per pound or fraction thereof.

To orders for Mexico figure 12 cents per pound.

LARGE AND SMALL ORDERS. Dealers and truck gardeners using seeds in large quantities will save money by writing us for prices. Small Buyers will find their order for one packet handled with the same care and promptness as a large purchase.

ORDER EARLY. It is important that you order as soon after receipt of this catalogue as convenient. You will then be sure of having your seeds when you want them. Orders are filled as received in rotation; you help us to maintain our quick service by ordering early.

GUARANTEE. Complaints made that seeds are not good, should quite as often be attributed to other causes as to the quality of the seeds. There are contingencies continually arising to prevent the very best seeds always giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep, too shallow, in too wet or too dry soil; insects of all descriptions destroying the plants as soon as, or before, they appear, wet weather, cold weather, frosts, chemical changes in the seeds induced by temperature, etc. Soil preparation for the reception of seed is very important; if not properly done seed with very high germination is bound to perish. For all these reasons it is impossible to guarantee seeds under all circumstances, and, while we exercise great care to have all seeds pure and reliable, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any Seeds, Bulbs, or Plants we send out, and we will not be, in any way, responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned. We test all our seeds before sending them to our customers, and should they fail to grow, if promptly and properly tested by the customer, will replace the same amount or give value in others. We can not afford knowingly to send out seeds doubtful as to vitality or purity, and you can not buy better stock of any other seedsman.

TERMS:

All sales subject to loss or damage by fire, shortage or failure of our crops, and contingencies beyond our control.

All offers and quotations are made for immediate acceptance; prices subject to change without notice and being unsold on receipt of order.

PROLIFIC BIG BOLL COTTON.

SIMPKIN'S PROLIFIC.

The main features of this variety is its extreme earliness and prolificness. It will generally run forty per cent in lint. The quality of the staple is the very best, boll of good size, stalk medium in size and all of its branches are literally covered with bolls and it is a rare thing to see any of its branches that are barren. Growers of many varieties experience advise us they prefer this variety to any other for making cotton.

Ask for prices.

Mebane's Triumph Big Boll.—This is probably the most widely advertised cotton grown in Texas. It is a five lock cotton, yielding from 38 to 42 per cent lint, and is very popular.

Ask for prices.

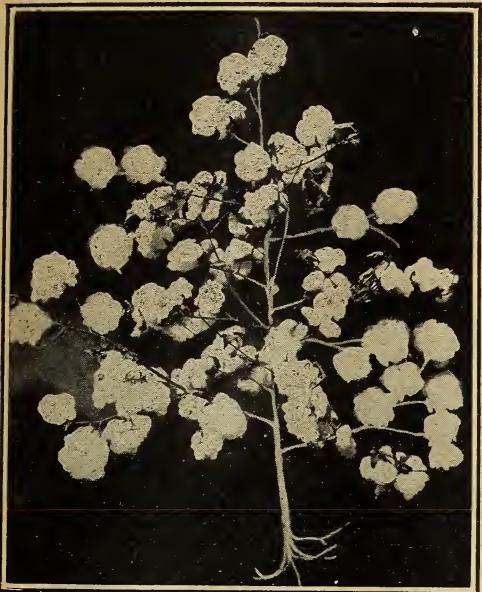
Cleveland's Big-Boll Cotton—Multiplied from a single-stalk selection after six years of scientific plant-to-row breeding. The best all-round cotton in the South today, boll weevil or no boll weevil. Pedigreed and true to type throughout; weed growth unlike other strains; stalks medium to small, strong and erect and as broad as high; three to four primary limbs form low down; fruit spurs numerous, long and closely jointed; bolls equi-distant and evenly distributed over the entire plant, as thickly set as bolls of small-bolled cotton; large, 60-average size to the pound; open perfectly five-locked, easy to pick; with storm resistance; free from boll rot; lint of fine quality and one inch in length; seed of medium size, gray, fuzzy; foliage medium to light, dark green, very early and sets fruit closely and rapidly from bottom to top crop, which is never caught by frost and can be picked early in boll weevil territory.

Ask for prices.

Bank Account Cotton—This is a cotton for the boll weevil sections. It is one of the extra-early varieties that you can plant for a safe crop. It is as early as either Kings or Simpkins; medium-sized bolls that are reasonably storm-proof; open foliage, to let the sun in so that the bolls will open quickly when grown. A prolific cotton that is closely up in yield to any of the later big-boll sorts, and produces a large quantity of lint that will sell at top-notch prices anywhere. It makes a good crop before the boll weevil can get busy. It roots deeply, resisting both drouth and storms. It branches well and has a light, open foliage. It fruits from the ground to the top. The special object in it, aside from its earliness and prolificness, was to breed into it the larger portion of green seed and to lessen the white, fuzzy and the smooth, black seed. Contains 40 to 43 per cent lint.

Ask for prices.

Allen's Famous Express Cotton—This is a remarkable new variety that has made good in every cotton State in the South. It is one of the quickest-maturing, heaviest-



COTTON SEED.

Grown in North Carolina. Noted for Early Maturity.

You know, of course, that if we expect to continue planting cotton in this section that we must use extra early varieties that will mature quickly and, at the same time, the seed should come from a district not infected with weevil.

One of the principal points we want to bring out and impress on you is that every pound of Cotton Seed offered you here has been grown in the State of North Carolina, away from the weevil infected district grown especially for seed and ginned on private gins, where there is no possibility of mixture, and we are certain that there could not be varieties offered you that would compare with these in earliness, productiveness and ability to produce full crops in spite of the boll weevil.

KING'S IMPROVED.

The plant of King's is rather small, bearing short base limbs with numerous medium length upper limbs. On part of the blooms there is a red spot, usually inside the flower near the base. The main quality of this variety is its extreme earliness, being earlier than any other known sort. The staple is of good quality but rather short. The per cent of lint is high, running from 38 per cent to 40 per cent. The seeds are small, fuzzy, mostly greenish white and brownish green. The bolls are round and blunted. It is highly recommended for bottom or late lands. This variety has been grown successfully in territory infected with weevil.

Ask for prices.

yielding staple cottons. It has been the idea with a great many farmers of the South that it was impossible to get a staple cotton that would mature early enough to make under boll weevil conditions. Ex-

press Cotton has already dispelled this belief from the minds of thousands of farmers. It resists boll weevils and disease, and contains 40 per cent. lint.

Ask for prices.

“The Salvation of the South”

Is an Early Crop.

SEED CORN.

It costs less than 50 cents an acre to use our choice Seed Corn.

Is it good judgment to risk doubtful corn when Good Seed is cheap?

This is Our Specialty. Our Corn is grown especially for seed purposes in Middle Tennessee, in the heart of the greatest corn belt on earth, where the corn plant reaches its highest perfection, produces Seed Corn of the greatest possible Vigor, Purest Type and Highest Vitality.

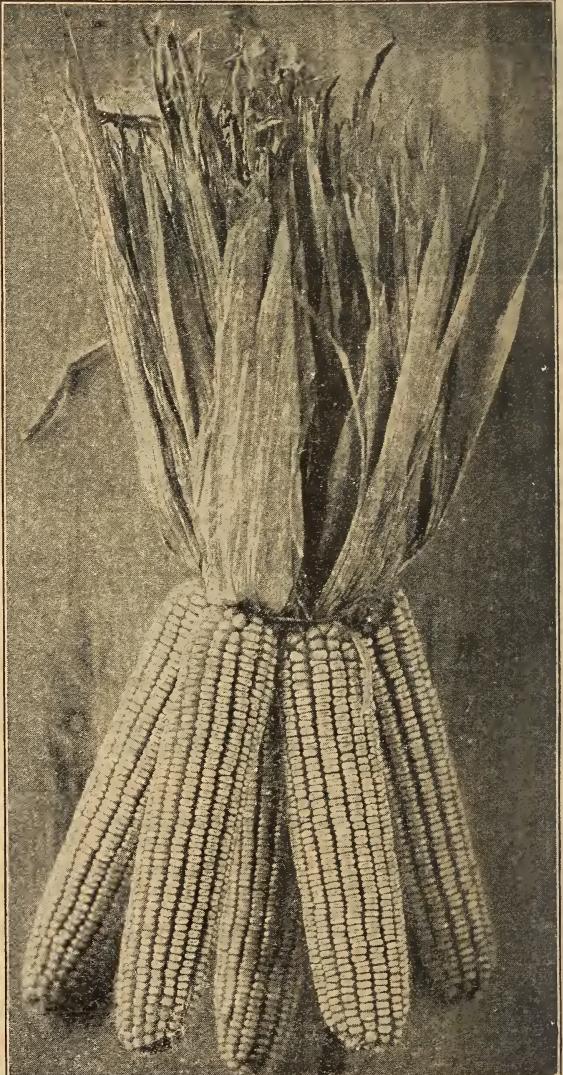
This Corn is grown under Nature's own conditions and will always germinate 90 to 98 per cent; while our experience has been that Corn grown under irrigation cultivation in the great Northwest will not germinate over 60 per cent, which is often the cause of our planters getting only half a stand.

OUR THOROUGHBRED SEED CORN

has no barren stalks, every stalk producing from one to three ears and yielding 75 to 100 bushels to the acre if three good stalks are left in each hill. For over thirty-five years we have been breeding it up to greater perfection. Our representatives go through the crops while growing, culling out all weak stalks and stalks showing signs of barrenness and smut. Again, after crops are matured, all imperfect ears and nubs are thrown out, so that by the time we complete our selection of ears, we do not get over 40 per cent of the crop. Again we ask, is it wise to take chances with doubtful and untried varieties at any price?

There is not a planter in the South who

will not admit that the only Crop of Corn that is an absolute success is the early crop. Then why not get the best in the world?



Champion White Dent Corn.

HARPETH VALLEY 2-EAR CORN.

No Corn of recent years has been brought into such favor as this great yielding, deep Pure White Grain, early variety.

Never Failing to Produce Two Good Ears, and Often Three and Four.

It is a cross from our Celebrated Champion Early White Dent upon the justly well known Mosby Prolific, partaking the size and earliness of the Champion and the prolificness of the Mosby. It has never, since first introduced, produced on our farms less than seventy bushels, and as high as ninety bushels per acre.

Lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -peck, 60c; peck, \$1.00

Sterling Withers, O. K., Austin, Miss., says: "The soundest Corn I grew—75 per cent of the crop had two ears, and I made over 90 bushels to the acre."

Mr. Klingman, of the Goyer Co., Greenville, Miss.: "It is a pleasure to show this Corn, and never fail to make a sale."

Mr. Edgar Heafer, Turrell, Ark.: "I never grew or saw such a crop. I intend to plant 100 acres next season."

IMPROVED LEAMING.

This continues to give the very best and most satisfactory cropping results wherever it is grown. Succeeds well on all soils, but gives better and more satisfactory crop on light or medium soils than other kinds. It does not make a very large growth of stalk, but produces two or three ears to the stalk, makes large sized ears, with no barren stalks. It is also of very superior feeding qualities, the claim being made that four bushels of this corn will put as much fat on a hog or steer as five of ordinary corn.

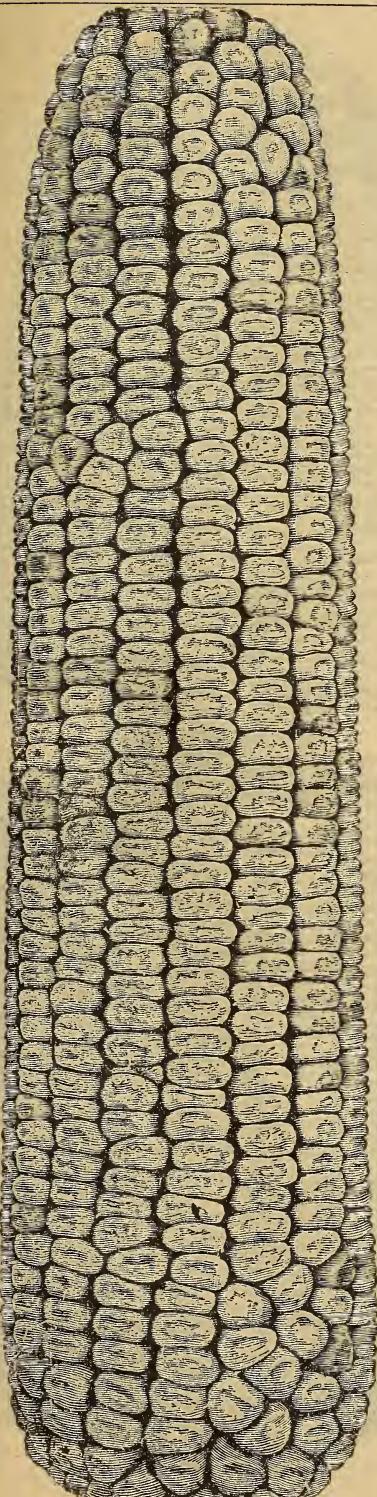
It matures early, stands adverse conditions of weather remarkably well, and is really one of the most reliable cropping corns on our list. It is not quite equal in appearance of grain to our Improved Golden Dent, nor has it proved quite as popular as a seller, but some of our farmer customers report that for yield and feeding qualities they would rather plant the Leaming than any other yellow corn they have ever grown.

Lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -peck, 60c; peck, \$1.00

NATIVE GROWN MEXICAN JUNE CORN.

This variety has become well known among the most progressive farmers of the Southwest, having proven itself worthy of a high place in the corn family of the Southern States. There are a few localities in Texas and Mexico where the true sort can be found, and we have been fortunate enough to secure a strain that has given our customers the highest degree of satisfaction.

Our Native June Corn has been produced originally from seed imported from central



Improved Leaming Corn.

WRITE FOR PRICE ON BUSHEL LOTS.

Mexico. The stalks under favorable conditions grow from 7 to 8 feet high, and yields average from 30 to 60 bushels per acre. For best results it should be planted during the months of June and July. Of a strong growth, it sends its roots deep into the soil, enabling it to resist drought and hot summer winds better than any other sort.

Lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -peck, 75c; peck, \$1.25

DIAMOND JOE BIG WHITE CORN.

This is a large sixteen to eighteen rowed large, white corn, long grains and a small cob. It will mature in from 100 to 110 days. It is one of the best White Dent Corns in cultivation and is a splendid yielder.

Lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -peck, 60c; peck, \$1.00

Blount's Prolific—Large yielding, white, flinty, good meal, quick growth for late planting.

Lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -peck, 60c; peck, \$1.00

Golden Beauty—Large grain, small cob, very productive, a field corn.

Lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -peck, 60c; peck, \$1.00

French Market—It has become the leading second early corn here.

Lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -peck, 60c; peck, \$1.00

Improved Yellow Creole—Produces well with little cultivation, is not affected by drouth or by excessive rains; is not injured by climbing wet vines at time of its maturity; resists the attacks of the birds in the field. Long yellow ears, filled to the end, large grains, tapering cob, close fitting covering of long tough shucks; generally two or more ears, growing high upon a tall firm stalk. Will yield, in fit condition for storing, almost every ear that buds in the spring.

Lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -peck, 60c; peck, \$1.00

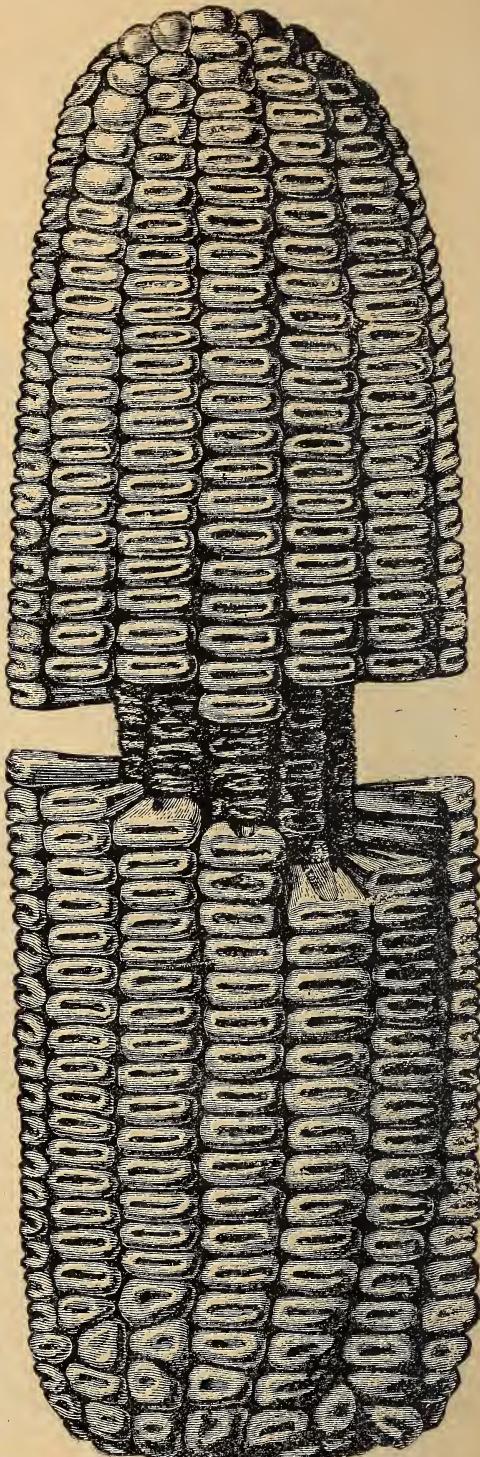
White Snowflake Corn—This is considered one of the best white field varieties ever introduced in the South. The stalks grow from seven to eight feet and produce two good-size ears each, the cob of which is very small and the grains deep. It is a splendid Corn for shelling and of fine quality for roasting ears.

Lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -peck, 60c; peck, \$1.00

White Wonder—This Corn originated in Oklahoma and has been demonstrated to be the best to withstand adverse weather conditions and has become a general favorite with planters of the South. In favorable seasons this corn will yield from 80 to 100 bushels per acre, while other varieties make from 35 to 50 bushels. It is the only early variety that matures large ears, ripening at the same time as the earliest sorts.

Lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -peck, 60c; peck, \$1.00

Iowa Silver Mine—it is a pure white Corn, with large ears, often measuring 10 to 11 inches in length and weighing as high as $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each. Kernels are of unusual length, usually rough at the outer ends, and ears are



White Wonder Corn.

splendidly filled out at tips. The Corn matures in about 100 days.

Lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -peck, 60c; peck, \$1.00

Iowa Gold Mine Corn—A popular Yellow Dent Corn originated in Iowa. This Corn, since its introduction a few years since, has attained wide popularity. The ears are of good size and shape, and of a bright golden yellow color; has very long grains and small red cob; matures in about 95 days and has given fine satisfaction throughout the Corn belt. Our seed was grown from direct headquarters' stock.

Lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -peck, 60c; peck, \$1.00

Champion White Dent—Makes the largest ear of any variety of corn grown. The kernels often measure 7-8 of an inch in length. Very popular in the South.

Lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -peck, 60c; peck, \$1.00

FIELD CORN.

St. Charles White—The famous ensilage for the South—the Miller's favorite. An old well-known variety. Its peculiarity is adapted to bottom land, but does well on good prairie or upland. A valuable sort for ensilage, owing to its heavy growth. Grains are pearly white, deep and set on red cob with 18 to 20 rows. Weight of ear 15 to 18 ounces. No more popular or better corn grown. Best corn for the South.

Lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -peck, 60c; peck, \$1.00

Improved Golden Dent—A standard variety and one of the very best yellow grained Corns for the South. It is a vigorous grower, heavy yielder, and a very popular stock Corn. It has given good satisfaction wherever planted and we highly recommend it to anyone who has not already given it a trial.

Lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -peck, 60c; peck, \$1.00

Champion White Pearl—This stalk is short and thick. The ear grows low on the stalk, from seven to twelve inches in length, almost parallel throughout, of medium size, averaging sixteen rows of grain.

Lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -peck, 60c; peck, \$1.00

Giant Bloody Butcher—A beautiful, large, red grain. A splendid yielder.

Lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -peck, 60c; peck, \$1.00

Hickory King—This corn is entirely distinct from all other varieties, having the largest grain with the smallest cob ever introduced in a white corn.

Lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -peck, 60c; peck, \$1.00

Mosby's Prolific—This is a Southern Corn, and is recommended for general crop. The originator of this variety says: "This Corn is a cross between two widely different varieties. It is purely white, small cob, deep full grain, neither too hard nor too soft, and stands crowding in the drill as close again as any other kind. Ears of medium size, but long.

Lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -peck, 60c; peck, \$1.00

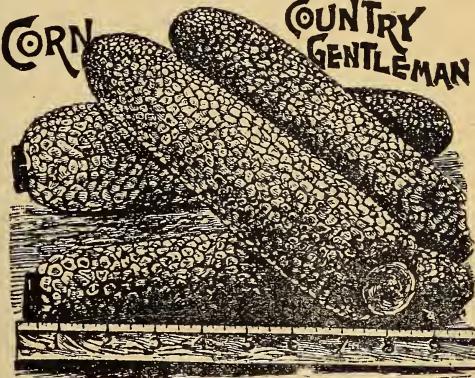
SWEET, SUGAR OR GARDEN CORN.

Extra Early Adams—A splendid garden Corn, with small grains and ears, but maturing early and bringing the highest prices in the market.

Lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -peck, \$1.25; peck, \$2.00

Early Adams—Following the Extra Early in season, but with larger grains and ears, but about seven days later.

Lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -peck, \$1.25; peck, \$2.00



Country Gentleman—A sugar Corn which has given perfect satisfaction, frequently producing three to five ears to the stalk; grains deep and narrow and zigzagged on the cob; ears small, but very rich in sugar.

Lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -peck, \$1.50; peck, \$2.50

Stowell's Evergreen—The old standard variety, too well known to more than mention.

Lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -peck, \$1.50; peck, \$2.50

Cocke's Prolific Corn—This is a valuable variety of white corn, first produced by the late General Cocke on his plantation on the James River. Since that time it has been very greatly improved by careful selection and cultivation. On land of good fertility, and especially on river low grounds, it may be relied upon to produce from two to four ears to the stalk and we have seen growing as high as eleven good ears to the stalk. This prolificacy makes it a heavy-yielding corn. One farmer in Fluvanna County, Va., produced 160 bushels of corn of this variety on one acre of land, and 1,575 bushels on fifteen acres, or an average over the fifteen acres of 105 bushels per acre. Had the season been a more propitious one, he believes the yield would have been still larger. The ears are of good average size, the grain being white, flinty nature, making an excellent meal or hominy corn. Our stock has been steadily improved by selection, and we believe that we have the best and most productive stock of this variety in existence.

Lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -pk., 60c; pk., \$1.00

CORN.

GIANT RED COB WHITE CORN

Without Doubt this is the largest grain, greatest yielding and one of the highest feeding and best milling corn in the world, and for ensilage cannot be surpassed. Stalks 8 to 12 feet high, broad, strong and short-jointed, with ears 8 to 12 inches long, 16 to 22 rows, deep grain, pure white, with red cob averaging one large and one small ear, foliage broad-leaved and full; in fact, the most ideal corn we have ever seen in any of the corn growing sections of the world.

Lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -pk., 60c; peck, \$1.00

On $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres we made 560 bushels, and averaged 80 bushels to the acre of good, sound corn on 200 acres. It is medium early, 110 to 120 days.

Golden Bantam—A very early Sweet Corn with golden yellow grain, very tender and of excellent quality. The ears are eight rowed, 6 to 7 inches long, and of the medium size found most suitable for the table. The flavor is exceptionally rich and delicious. Our stock has been very carefully selected.

Lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -pk., \$1.50; pk., \$2.50

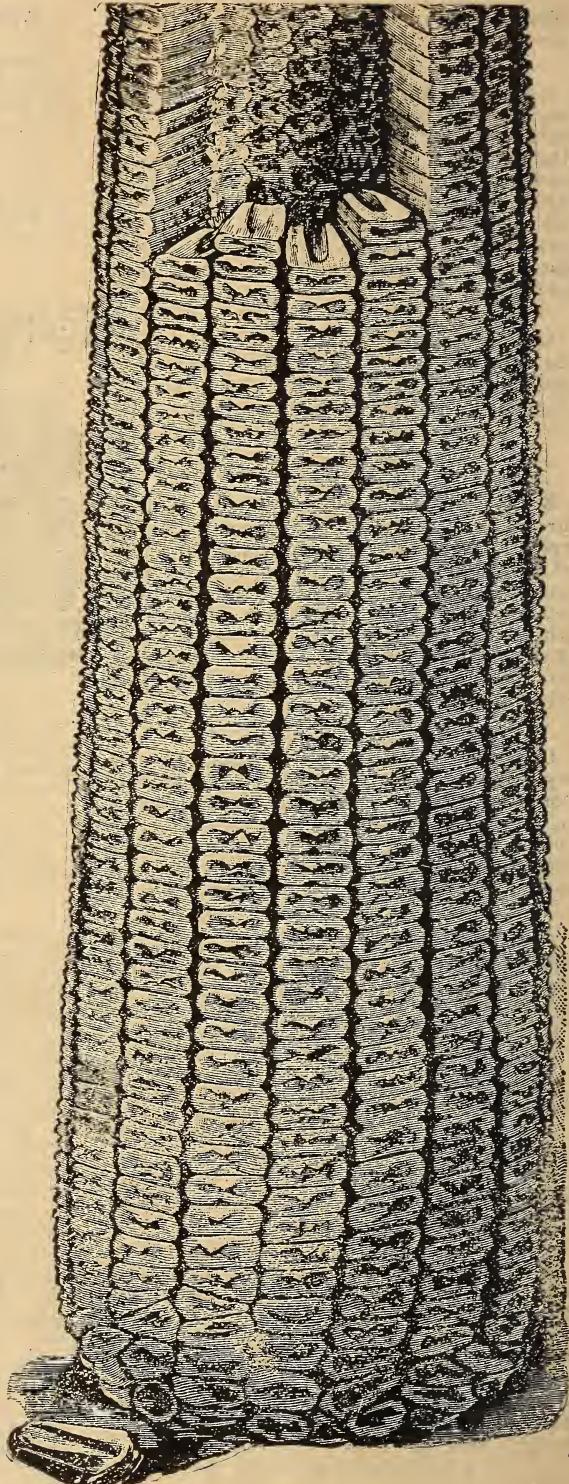
POP CORN

Mapledale Prolific—Very prolific, bearing large ears; the grains are very white. When popped it is pure white and extremely tender.

Price, 30c per lb.

Rice—Probably the most popular of all Pop Corns. It pops pure white; the quality is excellent.

Price, 30c per lb.

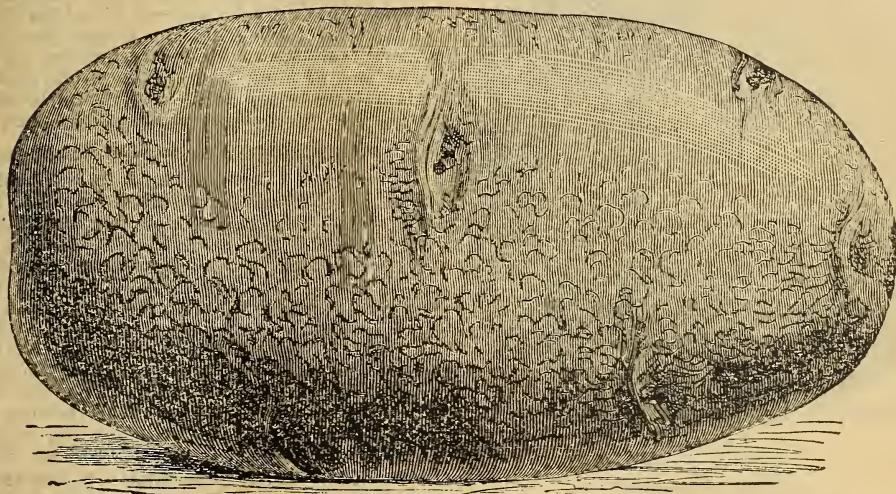


Giant Red Cob Corn.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE ON BUSHEL LOTS.

SEED POTATOES.

The Choicest of all Northern Stock.



White Star.

Spring Planting: After the ground has been thoroughly plowed and harrowed, lay off the rows two and one-half feet apart, making a slight furrow, into which drop the pieces of potatoes every ten inches apart; cover with the hoe or turning plow. Just before the potatoes come up, run a light harrow over the ground to break the crust and also to kill young weeds and grass. After the potato plants are about six inches high, commence to cultivate with the horse cultivator, followed by the hoe. Two or three cultivations during the growing season are generally sufficient to secure a good crop. Do not cultivate too late; after the young potatoes are about one-third or one-half grown all cultivation must stop.

Fall Planting: Use the same directions as for spring planting, with the exception for fall planting always plant the whole potato, using the small potatoes with from 2 to 3 eyes.

In season will carry a full line of Seed Potatoes from the seed-growing sections. Truckers who will write us for prices will kindly state quantities desired. We will make especially low figures on car lots delivered at your station.

Triumph—A very early pink skinned variety largely grown by truckers for shipment to Northern markets. Of handsome shape and appearance, superior quality and admirably adapted to our Southern soil and climate. It is one to two weeks earlier than

the Early Rose and is rapidly becoming one of the most popular market varieties.

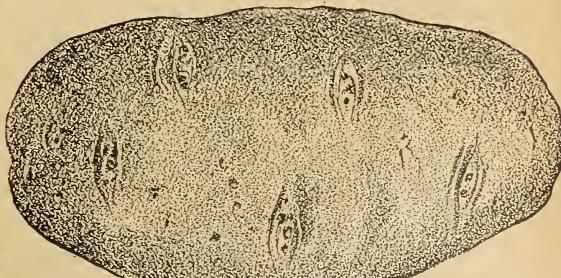
Pk., 90c; bu., \$3.00

Early Rose—A leading variety for earliness and productiveness.

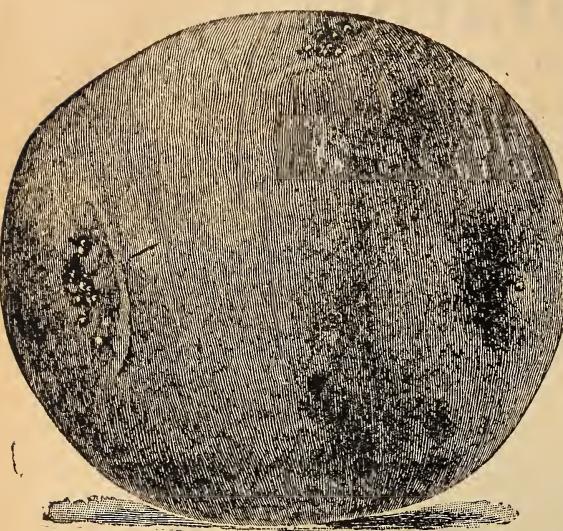
Pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50

Irish Cobbler—The Irish Cobbler is one of the most reliable, and fast becoming one of the most popular, of the early varieties. It is of handsome cream-white color, and of excellent quality, making it most desirable for the best trade. It is a vigorous grower, ripens uniformly, and a good keeper; in short, the best all-round early potato now on the market.

Pk., 90c; bu., \$3.00



Early Rose Potato.



Triumph Potato.

White Star—A splendid and productive variety for market and table use; it is medium early, tubers oblong, large and uniform in size; vines strong, of dark green color, stocky and vigorous; skin and flesh white and of fine quality; also a good keeper. Although only planted here the past six years to any extent, it has become the market gardener's favorite.

Pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50

Peerless—One of the most popular second, early or late varieties in cultivation. Its great beauty, superior quality and enormous productiveness have made it a great favorite.

Pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50

PLANT A HOME GARDEN NOW.

Vegetables from the home garden are always the best. No market vegetables ever have the sweetness or flavor of those just gathered from your own back yard garden. You don't need to plant lots of seed; from a few feet of ground a supply of vegetables for a family can be grown. A back yard containing a small, well-cultivated vegetable garden is an ornament to a neighborhood. Be sure to plant a vegetable garden this spring.

The Back-Yard Asset.

The London Times is authority for the information that workingmen of Belfast, who cultivated their garden plots in their spare time during the past year, added

SWEET POTATOES.

Culture: Prepare a bed of good soil, rather sandy, and lay Potatoes close together. Cover 5 inches deep and water moderately. When plants are formed—in about six weeks—set one foot apart on ridges four feet apart, well drawn up and rather flat on top. Use hoe to keep young grass from choking plants and some horse cultivating is advisable. No further attention is necessary.

Prices Subject to Market Changes.

The Dooley Yam—Taking into consideration quality and productiveness, the Yam stands at the head of the list. Frequently, when baked, the saccharine matter in the shape of candy will be seen hanging to them in strings. Skin and flesh yellow and very sweet. Without a doubt the best potato for family use. Pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50

Nancy Hall—This variety is, without doubt, one of the most popular varieties, and its popularity is due to the fact that it is one of the strongest, best yielding and easiest varieties to sell now on the market. It is easy of cultivation. Pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50

Pumpkin Yam—This potato is similar in shape and appearance to the Spanish Yam, but the flesh is red or buff color and has somewhat the appearance of pumpkin. It is very fine when cooked or baked; very prolific; on the market it is always in demand. Pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50

Porto Rican Sweet Potato—This is a comparatively new potato in this section, but it is as rapidly as possible supplanting all other varieties here. To say that it combines the best qualities of the leading Southern varieties is not putting it extravagantly. It is quite early, very prolific, is unequaled as a keeper through the winter, makes a splendid appearance on the market, and is a splendid table variety. The flesh is what, in this section, is usually spoken of as red, about like the pumpkin yam. The skin is a pleasing pink. It vines heavily making it easy of cultivation. Pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50

\$520,000 worth of vegetables to the supply of the city food and aided materially in keeping down the high cost of living. The cultivation of back yards in New Orleans would go far to relieve the cost-of-food situation which is proving such a problem to the housewife. And our climate is much more responsive than the Irish climate, vegetables maturing much earlier here than elsewhere. It has been proved possible again and again in this vicinity to keep a family of five provided with fresh vegetables the year around on an ordinary city lot. It only requires real interest and reasonable attention.

An amateur may at once become an expert with the aid of this catalog and Bollwinkle's seeds.

SEED OATS—Best Yielding Varieties.

The proper time to sow Oats is unquestionably in the fall of the year if one is to expect satisfactory yield. Still, the variety may be planted as late as February with satisfactory results. Two bushels should be planted to the acre and they should not be planted on other than very good soil. The price per bushel is generally about \$1.50. We advise our customers to write for prices when interested.

Fertilizing—The low yield of oats in the South is due in a large measure to the fact that the average farmer undertakes to sow oats on land entirely too poor to produce a satisfactory crop. It is simply a waste of money and energy to undertake to grow oats on poor soil. All classes of grain respond to fertilizer more noticeably than most any other crop. It is important that a reasonable amount of vegetable matter be contained in the soil if it may be expected to produce a satisfactory yield. This vegetable matter is easily applied to the soil through the use of cow-peas or other crop that may be turned under. In addition to vegetable matter it is desirable to resort to the use of commercial fertilizers, and in using commercial fertilizers for any class of grain crop it is desirable to apply what is termed complete fertilizers, and the most economical is generally a formula that will contain at least 10 per cent of available phosphoric acid, 4 per cent ammonia and 4 per cent potash. The quantity of this necessary for an acre will depend on the natural fertility of the soil, but no less than 200 to 400 pounds should be used broadcast to the acre, and in addition to the above an application of 1000 pounds of Nitrate of Soda to the acre broadcasted when the oats are six to eight inches high will increase both the yield of straw and grain enormously.

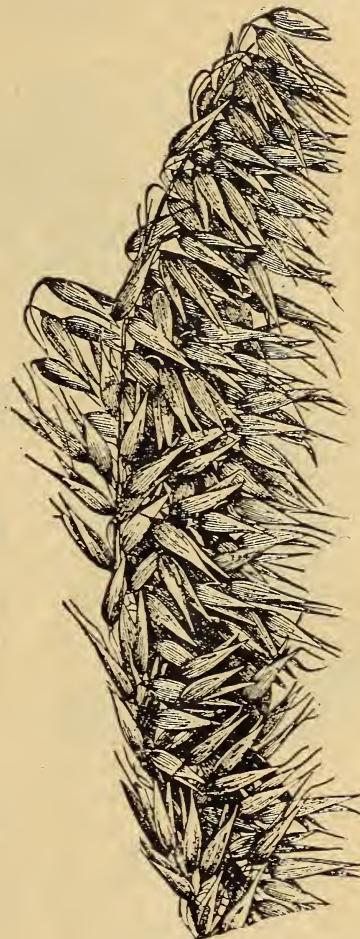
Patterson Oats—A favorite rust-proof variety in Louisiana. Highly recommended by Louisiana State Experiment Station. This seed does equally well in Mississippi; adapted to all the South. A fine variety, heavy yielding, heavy Oat—usually weighing 36 to 39 pounds to the measure bushel.

Bushel, \$1.50

Appler Oats—The Appler is a selection of Red Rust-proof Oats, originated by Mr. J. E. Appler, a prominent plant breeder of Georgia, a few years ago. It is very hardy, rust resistant and withstands dry weather admirably well. The grain is large and plump, sometimes testing 38 to 40 pounds when caught from the thresher.

Bushel, \$1.75

Fulghum Oats—This is a strain of the Red Rust-proof Oats grown more especially for



Fulghum Oats.

its earliness. Maturing as it does some two weeks ahead of the native strains enables you to have them cut before the native oats mature and reaching the market two weeks earlier command better prices.

Fulghum Oats also make excellent winter pasture, as they have an unusually heavy hay and do not winter-kill. It is a remarkable rust resistant and hardy in every respect.

Bushel, \$1.75

Choice Red Rust-Proof—A good many people want to buy an ordinary good quality of Red Rust-Proof Oats, who do not want to buy the higher grades. To such people we offer our Choice Red Rust-proof Oats. They are of nice quality.

Bushel, \$1.50

Re-Cleaned Grass and Clover Seed

Any grass, fodder or forage plant you want and do not find quoted, write for special terms.



Rhodes Grass.

Colorado Grass (Panicum Texanum)—This Grass is a native of Texas and is commonly called as River, Goose, Buffalo or Austin Grass. It is an annual, grows usually from 2 to 4 feet high, and is regarded as especially valuable for hay. It prefers rich, alluvial soil. Stands drought well. The plant is furnished with an abundance of rather short and broad leaves, and the stems, which are rather weak, are often produced in considerable number. It will thrive best on rich, sandy soil, yielding three tons of hay per acre and may, in favorable seasons, be cut three times. Although being very valuable for hay it is entirely unfit for pasture.

Price, postpaid, 30c

RHODES GRASS.

We are more than glad to offer to our trade this splendid new variety of grass seed. It is very seldom that a really new grass appears that is specially valuable.

For the Gulf Coast sections we believe that Rhodes Grass will prove the most valuable grass ever introduced.

Rhodes Grass came originally from South Africa, but it is better known in Australia, where it has been grown for a number of years with success and has become a standard and much prized variety.

In the Australian State of New South Wales the conditions are quite similar, we believe to those which we have here in the Southern States.

Its best points are:

1. It smothers Nut Grass.
2. It is a good grass for green feed.
3. It is an excellent grass for hay.
4. It is a rapid grower.
5. It has fibrous roots so it is not likely to be a nuisance, since it can readily be eradicated, if required.
6. The seed germinates readily.
7. It runs six or eight feet and then grows erect.
8. It is very palatable to stock.

Stock eat Rhodes Grass greedily, either as hay or in its green state. It stands a fair amount of frost, will do with less moisture than perhaps any other grass that has been introduced into this country, and last, but not least of its excellent qualities, is that it will smother even Nut Grass.

Price, per lb., postpaid, \$1.00

RESCUE GRASS.

(Bromus Unioides.)—Finest grass for winter pasture in the South. It grows best on a rich, loamy soil, and will do well in somewhat shady locations. On light, poor soil it makes but scanty growth, and for pastures in such soil it is inferior to rye. To secure the most satisfactory results, the land should be well plowed and the seed harrowed in, using from 30 to 40 pounds per acre. Sow in August or September, so that the seed may be ready to germinate as soon as the fall rains come. In case of a dry autumn the crop will be late, but under favorable conditions a heavy stand will be produced, furnishing good pasture from December to April or May; or, if the sowing is desired for hay, sometimes two crops may be secured. The grass is naturally an annual, producing its seed and then dying, but if prevented from seeding by continuous cultivation or pasturing it will survive several years and produce well. As the grass dries up during the summer, the use of the land during that period is practically lost. The most generally satisfactory method of growing this grass is to pasture it until spring and then let it reseed itself. About fifteen days are required for the seed to germinate.

After it has matured its seed the land may be plowed and sown, preferably to cowpeas or Japan clover, which should be harvested in time to allow the Rescue Grass to start again with the first autumnal rains. Excellent volunteer crops may be secured in this way for several years. Its nutritive ratio is 1:6, showing it to be a well balanced ration for stock. Plant Bermuda Grass for summer and Rescue Grass for winter, and you will have green grass all the year round.

Pound, postpaid, 50c



Sudan Grass.

SUDAN GRASS.

The heaviest yielding, most drouth-resisting hay grass ever introduced into the South.

Sudan Grass combines all of the good features of Johnson Grass and has none of the objections. While in outward appearance Sudan Grass very much resembles Johnson Grass, it has more leaves, a finer and sweeter stem, and an entirely different root system, which is much like that of millet, hence the grass comes from seed only and **does not become a pest**.

Sudan Grass is sown in the spring as soon as danger of frost is past, either broadcast, in drills, or in rows so that it can be cultivated. If in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart about $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of seed to the acre will be required; if in drills, 6 to 8 pounds; and if broadcast, 10 to 15 pounds. It stools readily and often from 80 to 100 stems may be found coming from one seed. As a drouth resister it has no equal and may be depended upon when all other grasses succumb to the dry weather. It may be mowed or cut with a binder. The latter method is preferred as Sudan Grass cures admirably well in shocks.

Price, 50c lb., postpaid

ENGLISH OR PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

Perennial Rye or English Rye Grass is very similar to Italian Rye. Grows off a little slower, but has the advantage of lasting several months longer. Makes very heavy, leafy growth, very fine for either pasture or hay. Sow two to three bushels per acre, September to December.

Price, 25c lb., postpaid

Plant

**Bollwinkle's
Best
Seeds.**

RED TOP OR HERD'S GRASS.

Hay and pasture grass. Succeeds on most kinds of soil, but does best in heavy or low, moist, stiff soils. Extra fancy clean seed of best grade.

Price, 30c lb., postpaid

BERMUDA GRASS.

This most wonderful and valuable grass is too well known to need description from us. Sow four to five pounds per acre on well-prepared soil from April to June. Write for special prices on large quantities.

Price, \$1.00 lb., postpaid

ORCHARD GRASS.

The most widely grown grass in the world, and no other grass so easily adapts itself to widely different soils and climates. One of the most reliable grasses for both pasture and hay. Not advised for sandy lands, but good on all clay lands that are not too wet. Any clay or loam that will make a fair crop of oats will grow orchard grass successfully. Starts growth very early in spring and stays green well into winter. A quick grower and relished by all kinds of stock, especially when young. As a hay crop it is easily cured. Grows well in open ground or in forest pastures that have been cleared or underbrush. With proper care it is long-lived. Sow seed at rate of three bushels per acre, October and November being the best fall months. When ready to buy write for quantity prices.

Price, 40c lb., postpaid

ITALIAN RYE GRASS.

An annual grass, very valuable for fall planting only. In the South it comes quick-

WRITE FOR PRICE ON BUSHEL LOTS.

ly, completes its growth during spring and early summer. So rapid is its growth that several cuttings of hay can be made in one season.

It is also very valuable for use in Bermuda and other lawns during the winter. After frost has killed the top of the Ber-

muda burn it off, sow Italian Rye Grass on it liberally and scratch it in lightly with a rake. It will spring up quickly, make a green lawn during the winter, while the Bermuda is dormant. Sow at rate of three bushels per acre.

Price, 30c lb., postpaid



ALFALFA CLOVER.

This profitable hay crop yields four to five cuttings a year of most nutritious hay. Alfalfa will yield more cuttings and larger yields of splendid, nutritious hay on soils to which it is adapted than any other crop. Its use in Texas and other Southern States is increasing rapidly. Several large farmers in Texas have five hundred to one thousand acres and upwards in Alfalfa and are increasing their planting every year as they find it more profitable than any other crop. After Alfalfa is once established it lasts for years, yielding four to five cuttings per season of nutritious and most excellent hay which is readily saleable at top prices.

Lands that are well set in Alfalfa command the very highest prices. A satisfactory stand secured from spring seeding will furnish one or two good cuttings the first year and four to five cuttings the following year. Alfalfa should always be cut before coming into bloom, and from seed sown either in the fall or in the spring the first cutting should be made even before it reaches this state of development. Cutting thickens Alfalfa, provided it is done before the plant attains its full growth and it not only makes a better quality of hay, but causes it to stool out better, thus thickening the root growth and improving the stooling-out properties.

There is nothing so mysterious about growing Alfalfa. If your soil is well drained, fairly fertile and the seed bed is properly prepared you will be surprised to see how fast this plant will grow. Have your land broken long enough before seeding time for the ground to resettle and recompact. Keep the surface for an inch or

an inch and a half deep well pulverized with the harrow so that when the seed is planted it will reach the moisture and germinate promptly. The tap root will reach this firm soil and come in contact with the plant foods which are in solution and the plant grows right on off. If, however, your land has just recently been broken and you smooth off the surface and plant your seed, the tap root does not find anchorage and does not come in direct contact with the soil moisture. No matter how much plant food there may be in this kind of land, the young plants will starve to death if they do not come in contact with it.

After your land has been prepared as suggested above, sow about 20 pounds of good seed to the acre, broadcast, preferably with a wheelbarrow seeder; drag this in with a tree top or section harrow with the teeth set very shallow, and if a roller is convenient it is a good idea to follow with it. Alfalfa will not do well in acid soils, so if your soil is acid apply lime enough to correct this.

Use Mulford Culture for inoculating Alfalfa seed.

IMPORTED TURKESTAN.

On account of war troubles in Europe, Turkestan Alfalfa is scarce and hard to get, and we carry it in limited quantities only.

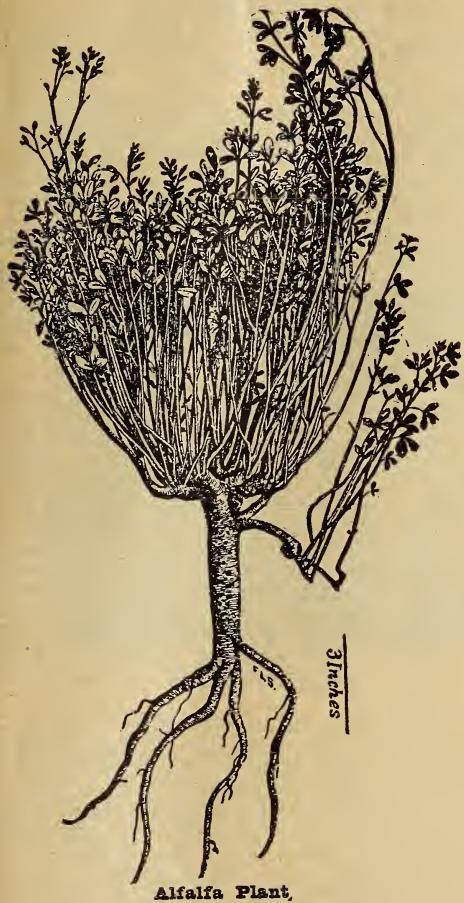
Per lb., 50c

AMERICAN-GROWN FANCY.

This is also a first-class quality of Alfalfa Seed and is the kind that is planted by the average farmer.

Per lb., 40c

WRITE FOR PRICE ON BUSHEL LOTS.



Alfalfa Plant.

CHOICE ALFALFA.

This is a good grade of medium quality seed, contains some dark seeds so that the color is not as good as the Fancy, but it will give very good results otherwise.

Per lb., 30c

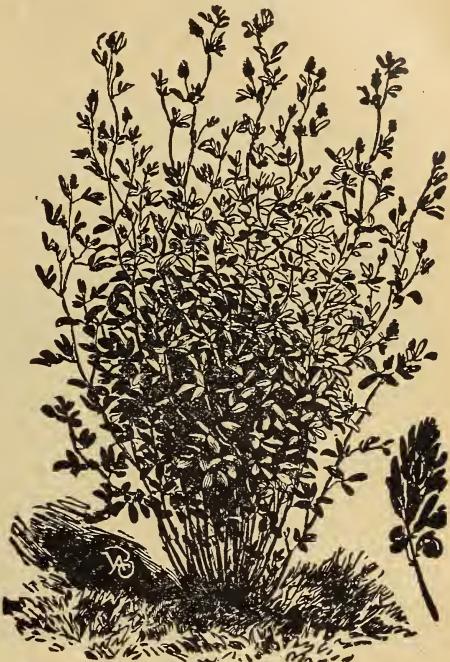
BURR CLOVER.

A most valuable grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until summer comes fully on. After once being seeded, it reseeds itself and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. It is admirably adapted for use with Bermuda Grass and the combination of the two makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasture.

Price, recleaned or hulled: Lb., 30c, by mail; by express or freight, 10 lbs., \$2.00.

CHOICE RECLEANED CLOVER SEED.

Crimson Clover (Giant Incarnate)—This fine Clover is one of the most valuable fall crops the farmer can put in as it will make



Burr Clover.

the earliest green feed of any of the Clovers. It will yield under favorable conditions 8 to 10 tons of green feed per acre or 1½ to 2½ tons of hay and is worth as a fertilizing crop \$20.00 to \$25.00 per acre. It can be cut or turned under in time for other early Spring crops and in warm climates four to five cuttings are made during the season.

Price, per lb., postpaid, 40c

White Clover (for Lawns)—This is a valuable pasture and lawn grass, thrives best on moist, rich ground; does not succeed well on thin soil. Makes excellent forage for bees. In conjunction with Kentucky Blue Grass it forms a desirable permanent pasture for sheep and cows.

Price, per lb., postpaid, 60c

Alsiike or Swedish Clover—This is one of the hardest varieties known. It is a perennial and does not winter-kill. It will do better on moist land than any other variety of Clover, and is suitable for either hay or pasture. When sown with other grasses it forms a thick undergrowth and greatly increases the yield. It is frequently sown with both Medium Red Clover and Timothy and the quality of hay thus produced is excellent. It is finer and more leafy than Red Clover, although it does not grow so high. Extra fine for Honey Bees, and cattle prefer it to all other Clovers. Also valuable for soilings, Clover sick land producing fine crops of Alsiike. Sow broad-

cast either in Fall or Spring on freshly harrowed ground or among other grain, 8 to 10 lbs. per acre.

Price per lb., postpaid, 40c

Medium Red or June Clover—This is the most important of all Clovers and the standard everywhere for hay and pasture. It is known as Common Red or June Clover in many sections. Our Northern-grown Clover Seed has become widely known for its purity, strong vitality, hardness, vigorous and healthy growth and stooling qualities, so that now we receive many orders from the most distant parts of the United States. It has been tested by the Agricultural Experiment Stations, in various parts of the country and ranks among the highest everywhere. Well-posted farmers are beginning to appreciate the difference between it and ordinary grades. It pays to have the best. The plumpest, cleanest, purest, fanciest grade; tested and of high vitality. Farmers usually sow 15 to 20 lbs. of Clover seed to the acre when sown alone, but this seed is so choice that 6 or 7 lbs. is really sufficient if conditions are favorable, but we recommend sowing 10 lbs. so as to be sure of a perfect stand. About 5 lbs. if sown with Timothy.

Price, per lb., postpaid, 40

Bokhara, Sweet or Bee Clover (Melilotus Alba)—This plant is grown mostly for fertilizing purposes, although in many sections of the country it is very valuable for feed. It is a valuable preparation for Alfalfa because the same bacteria that work in the Alfalfa Roots have their nodules in the Sweet Clover also. It may be sown at any time of the year, but preferably from April 1st to September 15th. Especially adapted for Bee pasture and all Bee keepers should not fail to try it. Will grow anywhere, even if the land is solid as a rock.

Price per lb., postpaid, 50c

Japan Clover—Japan Clover is one of the most valuable crops for the entire South, and is rapidly increasing in popularity wherever it is grown. In this section its greatest value is as a hay crop, producing large yields of the best hay, superior in nutritive value to Timothy hay.

Once started, it soon spreads and takes possession of the land, making a steady growth of the finest and most nutritious pasture, greatly relished by horses and all farm stock. It succeeds everywhere throughout the Southern and Middle States, taking possession even of stony hillsides and barren or waste lands. It also does well on low or wet lands, and a combination of Red Top (Herd's Grass) with Japan Clover on this class of soil furnishes excellent grazing. In places where it was sown several years ago it was found spreading all over the neighborhood, along the roadsides, ditch banks, and over neglected fields. At the same time it is easily subdued by cultivation, and does not in any way prove a pest to cultivated crops.

It will succeed if sown broadcast on old pastures, broom-sedges, etc., without any special preparation, and will soon spread and grow thickly all over the fields where put in, even taking the place of and driving out broom-sedges and wire grass. For sowing in woods that are used for grazing, or anywhere under the shades of trees, where other grasses do not succeed well, Japan Clover is to be strongly recommended, as it succeeds and does better under dense shade than any other grass or clover. All throughout the summer it makes a dense green carpet, which is very attractive and desirable.

It is best not to graze Japan Clover too early the first season, so as to give the seed time to mature and fall, which it is constantly doing all summer from the axil of the leaves. After the first season it can be grazed at any time. We do not recommend this clover for land that can be successfully grown in other grasses or clover in this section, but on waste land or poor, worn-out soils, it will furnish excellent, nutritious pasture, and at the same time improve the condition and productiveness of these poor lands to a considerable extent.

Sow at the rate of 25 lbs. per acre in March or April. It does not make much showing the first year the seed is sown.

Price per lb., 50c; 5-lb. lots and over, 40c per lb.

Why buy expensive commercial nitrates when you can grow legume crops and thus increase the yield and at the same time replace the nitrates, enrich and renovate the soil by nature's own method.

Write today for free booklet describing the preparation and use of

MULFORD CULTURES FOR LEGUMES

WRITE FOR PRICE ON BUSHEL LOTS.

FARM SEEDS and FORAGE CROPS.

PLANT PLENTY OF COW PEAS—GOOD FOOD FOR MAN AND BEAST—ASK US FOR PRICE ON BUSHEL LOTS.

Cow Peas, sown for Forage and
Soil Improving crop.



COW PEAS.

The South and Southwest is strictly a Cow Pea and Bean country. In other words, all varieties thrive in this section, and we have made a very careful study of the best varieties to plant, in order that our customers will not waste any time in planting worthless sorts.

In appearance the Cow Pea plant resembles the Bean. It is an annual and very sensitive to frost. The plant varies in habit and growth and variety, from an upright bush like form, to a mass of low-trailing vines many feet long.

WHIPPOORWILL.

Has brown, speckled seed, easily gathered on account of the upright, bushy growth of the plants. A great favorite on account of its early maturity. Lb. 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, pk., \$1.25.

WONDERFUL, OR UNKNOWN.

In yield and in growth of vines surpasses any other varieties; requires a long season and should be planted in May. Lb. 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, pk., \$1.25.

LARGE BLACK-EYE.

The dry peas, which are produced in large quantities, find a ready sale during the winter. Vines furnish excellent forage. Lb. 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb. 15c, pk. \$1.50.

CROWDER PEAS.

This is a native Pea, exceptionally fine for table use and very prolific. Lb. 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, buyer paying charges, pk., \$2.50.

MIXED PEAS.

Every year thousands of bushels of peas become mixed in handling, and, on account

of this, they sell for a little less, although they are just as good for forage purposes as the straight varieties. Lb. 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 10c; pk., \$1.25.

CLAY PEAS.

Furnishes large crop of nutritious forage, while the roots enrich the soil. Lb. 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., pk., \$1.25.

CREAM PEAS.

Plants form sturdy bushes which produce the pods in bunches. Peas are of creamy yellow color. Lb. 25c, postpaid; by freight, pk., \$2.50.

RED RIPPER PEAS.

This is one of the most prolific of the Cow Pea family. The vine grows very long and makes an abundance of hay. Lb. 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, buyer paying charges, lb. 15c, pk. \$1.25.

NEW ERA, THE FAMOUS HAY PEA.

The New Era is one of the best peas grown. In fact, the United States Department of Agriculture states that it is one of the four best varieties. It is two weeks earlier than the Whippoorwill and about one-third smaller. It is a bush pea and stands erect. It is highly recommended where early maturing Cow Peas as wanted. They are quickest growth of any variety that we have ever tested, and when planted on medium land are ready to cut for hay in about 60 days. In this way two full crops of peas can be grown on the same land. They hold their leaves well, and the great advantage of this pea is that the vines are small and easily cured. They make a crop under the most trying conditions, very seldom making a failure. Price, lb. 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb. 10c, pk. \$1.25.



NEW TEPARY BEAN.

This bean grows abundantly throughout the Southwestern States. It is similar to the Navy Bean, but smaller. When soaked a few hours it swells twice its size and more than double in weight. Very highly desirable for food. When well cooked are light and mealy and have a rich, bean-like aroma. According to expert reports, Tepary Beans will produce four times as much crop as the ordinary beans, with a limited water supply. When conditions are more favorable, Teparies yield from thirteen to fifteen hundred pounds to the acre. Profitable crops are grown in regions which have rainfall limited to eight or nine inches or less. Sometimes weeks elapse between showers, but the Tepary takes care of itself during the weeks of protracted drought, returning to full vigor immediately when rain comes. Has no equal for hardiness, yield and quick growth. It is surely an early-maturing bean and can often be planted after grain harvest.

Prices: Postpaid, pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c.

WHITE MEXICAN TREE BEAN.

The White Mexican resembles the Navy Bean so common in our stores, and of which the South buys hundreds of carloads each year from Michigan and New York. You can just as easily grow these beans for yourself, and you will find the White Mexican entirely satisfactory for this purpose anywhere in the South. Plants of erect growth, holding pods well up off the ground, although in seasons with plenty of rain there is a tendency to throw some runners. Ornamentally plants grow 20 to 24 inches high, branching in all directions. Plant in rows about 2 feet apart, leaving single plants 6 to 8 inches apart in the row. Can be used either as a snap bean or dry as a shell bean.

Prices: By mail, postpaid, pkt., 10c; lb., 25c

SOY OR SOJA BEAN.

The Soy Beans have demonstrated a great farm value in the past few years, and could be profitably grown to a much greater extent. Being a quick maturing annual, it will prove especially helpful for those who cannot grow clover. A crop of Soy Beans can be produced between spring and autumn frosts anywhere in the States. It grows on land that will make 40 bushels of corn per acre, and will, if plowed under, put \$16.00 worth of fertilizer matter per acre into the soil. Land that will make 1½ tons of timothy or clover will make three tons of Soja Bean Hay, worth more per ton than timothy.

Culture.—Prepare as for corn. Nitrogenous manures are beneficial. Seed may be sown broadcast with wheat drill, in rows 16 to 24 inches apart, or with corn drill, to be cultivated as corn, one-half bushel per acre. Soy Beans may follow a crop of rye or barley or be sown in the standing corn at time of the last cultivation. If weather is seasonable. If sown in corn, put in two rows of Soy Beans between each two rows of corn. Sow about two pecks to the acre in rows, like corn, and cultivate it, if seed is desired. For pasture, soiling or hay, sow four or five pecks to the acre. To harvest for seed cut off or pull up the plant when the first pods begin to open and thresh them as soon as dry. In threshing remove concaves and run cylinder slowly or seed will sprout.

Price, postpaid, 1b., 25c

Navy Beans (Commonly called white "Soup" Beans)—This is the greatest commercial bean in the world, and is planted both as a garden and field variety. It is a bush or dwarf sort of upright growth and a prolific bearer.

Lb., 25c

FIELD BEANS.

YOKOHAMA BEANS.

The Yokohama is the earliest variety in cultivation, maturing full crop in slightly less than 120 days. Can be grown as far north as Middle Tennessee, or in this section, planted after a small grain crop. It makes the least vine growth of any; about like the garden Lima, but is a heavy yielder of beans. It is best planted in rows with corn on account of its small vine growth. Prices, lb. 35c, postpaid; not prepaid, lb. 25c, pk. \$1.50.

For Best Results FIELD BEANS should be inoculated with Mulford Cultures.

EARLY SPECKLED VELVET BEANS.

The Early Speckled is a sport from the old Speckled variety which originated in Georgia. It closely resembles the older variety except in earliness and vine growth, making a little more than half as much vine with a ripening season only a few days later than Yokohama and a sure crop anywhere in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi; fully as heavy cropper as Old Speckled. Seed very similar; be sure of true stock. Prices, lb. 25c, postpaid; pk., \$1.50.

UPLAND RICE.

It has been clearly demonstrated that Upland Rice can be successfully grown in most of the Southern States, especially along the Atlantic Seaboard and the Gulf. This is a profitable crop and should be cultivated to a greater extent. Rice will flourish on almost any good land that retains moisture well, but is especially recommended for planting on low ground.

Directions for Planting: Upland Rice should be planted in April. Prepare the land and cultivate similar to corn. The rows should be about 3 to 3½ feet apart and the seed drilled lightly in the rows or planted in hills two feet apart when 10 or 12 seed should be dropped in each hill. Leave all the plants grow that come up. Cultivate frequently. The crop usually ripens early in September.

Price per pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; pk., \$2.00

TEOSINTE

An Agricultural Wonder—Yielding 100 tons green feed to acre. Resembles Indian Corn, but the leaves are much longer, broader and sweeter. Grows 12 feet high, producing many shoots, thickly covered with heavy foliage. Plant like corn. Over 100 stalks from one seed. Two pounds seeds plant an acre. We have the only genuine variety.

Our prices for Teosinte: Oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT

This is the most productive of all buckwheat, a week earlier than Silver Hull, and the yield is nearly double; the kernels are twice as large as any other variety and are a richer color; best for bees.

Per lb., 20c; pk., 90c

CHUFAS, OR EARTH ALMONDS

Chufas—This is a species of "earth nut," grown in the South to fatten hogs, but not to be mistaken for Nut Grass. The Chufa is the best root crop that can be grown for hogs on soils too thin for artichokes, but is not suited to heavy soils. The plants shade the ground but little, and need no cultivating the entire summer. Yield 100 bushels per acre. The roots may remain in

the ground through the winter, and be harvested when wanted.

Price of seed, pk., \$1.50. By mail, postpaid, qt., 30c.

CHOICE SEED WHEAT.

Plant a few acres of wheat between October and December, using 5 to 6 pecks of seed to the acre. If you do not make enough wheat to sell you will make enough to feed yourself.

Only a fertile and well-drained soil should be planted to wheat, as it is not a crop adapted to poor land or to poorly-drained acid soils. Cow Pea stubble, well cultivated corn and cotton lands make excellent places for planting wheat. The Cow Peas should be removed and the land disced. Do not plant Wheat on freshly broken land. If you plow under a crop of peas or other crop, do it far enough in advance for the land to become settled and compact underneath the seed bed. Wheat can be planted between the cotton middles in the fall, following the pickers with a one-horse drill. The cotton stalks can be cut with a stalk cutter, which tends to level the land for the binder.

We have handled several varieties of Wheat during the last five years and we find that the following three varieties are meeting with the largest degree of success.

RED MAY.

This is a beardless or smooth head variety which has given very satisfactory yields throughout Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama, although the smooth head varieties are not as a rule as hardy as the bearded varieties, they have the advantage of being better for feeding purposes on account of the lack of beards. To those who want a smooth head wheat we most highly recommend our Southern-grown Red May.

Per lb., 20c

GEORGIA RED.

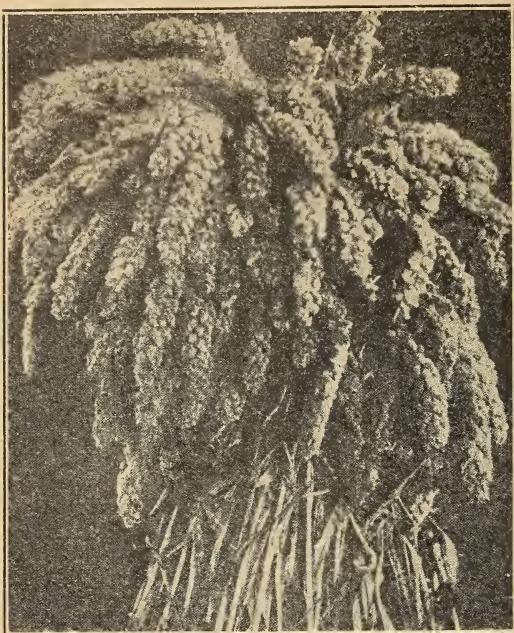
Last season was the first time we ever sold any Georgia Red Wheat, but we were so pleased with the results obtained elsewhere that we induced a number of our customers to give it a trial here and they are all more than pleased with it. It is a very large berried, vigorous growing, heavy yielding, hardy variety bearded wheat, and we would recommend it to those who are growing wheat for commercial purposes.

Per lb., 20c

BLUE STEM, OR PURPLE STRAW.

A variety that has been greatly favored by many Southern growers for years. Has stood up well under all tests by experiment stations and is a splendid yielder. A smooth variety, good for grain, as well as for hay purposes.

Price, postpaid, lb., 20c



Golden Millet.

MILLET.

Golden Millet—One of the best varieties. Quick growing and will produce an immense amount of valuable fodder. It makes the best of hay. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ -bu. per acre.

Postpaid, lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 50c

Hungarian Grass (often called Hungarian Millet)—Valuable hay for stock raisers; yields a good supply. It should be cut when in bloom, and the fibre will not be too woody for feeding stock. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ -bu. per acre.

Postpaid, lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 50c

New Japanese Millet—Grows from four to seven feet tall, but is not harsh and woody as other grasses. In some sections of the country it is known as Barnyard Millet, while in other parts of the country it has been erroneously introduced under the name of "Billion Dollar Grass." In spite of these names it is such a good thing that it has come to stay, and will live long in the public favor under its proper name, Japanese Millet. In this latitude we usually sow from May to August. Sown at these dates, it will make an excellent soiling crop, giving two cuttings—about mid-July and late August. It yields 50 to 70 bushels seed per acre and three to five tons hay.

Prepaid, lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 50c

Pearl Millet—This quick-growing forage plant has been long known under the name East India or "Cat-tail" Millet. Sown in drills four feet apart and cultivated like corn, the plants attain a height of eight to ten feet, with slender long-bladed leaves. These stalks can be cured for Winter use and the seed makes an excellent poultry food.

Per lb., 25c

VETCHES.

Hairy or Winter—A very valuable plant which is becoming more popular each year. It is very hardy, makes splendid forage as well as fertilizing the ground, and succeeds well on nearly all soils. It is claimed to yield as high as 10 to 15 tons of green feed per acre. Sow at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds per acre, together with half a bushel of rye or oats for support.

Lb., 30c; bu., \$12.00

Oregon Vetches—Plant both in Spring or Fall. Very much like Hairy or Winter Vetches in growth and habit; used for same purposes.

Lb., 30c

PEANUTS.

Peanuts are being more and more recognized as a profitable crop, and they have proven great money-makers where the right varieties are grown in the correct manner. They thrive in a sandy, loamy soil. The best method of planting and harvesting is given by one of our most successful growers as follows: "Prepare the ground well, laying it off with a shovel plow, in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Plant either in the hull, 16 to 18 inches apart, or hull them and put two kernels to the hill. Cultivate thoroughly and keep the land as level as possible. When they mature, pull them up, turning the roots to the sun. In Bright weather they will be cured sufficiently in 24 hours. After threshing, or picking the nuts, the vines make excellent hay. Three-fourth bushel of unshelled peanuts will sow one acre."

Spanish—The earliest, but the smallest variety grown. The nuts are solid and well filled, yielding large quantities per acre. The best sort for fattening hogs.

Lb. 25 cts., postpaid; by freight or express, 20 lbs., \$2.50.

Virginia Improved—A very profitable sort, planted almost exclusively in the Peanut-growing section of Virginia. It is the standard variety for roasting. The plants have erect stems with upright foliage and are easily grown. The nuts are of good size and contain remarkably large kernels. The vines furnish excellent forage.

Lb. 25 cts., postpaid; by freight or express, 20 lbs., \$2.85.

Tennessee Red—The finest variety grown, especially adapted to black, waxy land, as well as sandy soil. The nuts contain three large kernels each, and are enormously productive.

Postpaid, lb., 25c

THOUSAND-HEADED KALE.

A Splendid Pasture Plant.

Claimed to yield a much heavier crop than Dwarf Essex Rape and on account of the enormous amount and superior quality of feed it affords, it is rapidly succeeding Dwarf Essex Rape in some sections and among many shrewd farmers. Thousand-Headed Kale is a variety of cabbage. The plant attains a height of three to four feet. The steam is covered with leaves, which form small heads. Animals, especially sheep, eat it greedily. It grows well on most any land and is hardy. The seeds may be either drilled or broadcasted. Plant in rows of 26 to 30 inches apart, if drilled; thin to 16 to 18 inches. Broadcasting requires 1½ lbs. seed per acre.

Postpaid, ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 75c

Mammoth Russian Sunflower

The best variety for the farmer. Makes heads nearly double the size of the common kind, and makes a much larger yield of seed. Will yield, under favorable conditions, forty to sixty bushels to the acre, and yields of as high as 125 bushels have been reported under exceptionally favorable conditions. It is highly recommended for poultry, and the best egg-producing food known.

Lb., 25c

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

Makes Splendid Pasturage for Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry.

This crop is very highly recommended for pasturage for cattle, sheep and hogs, furnishing most rich and nutritious pasture within six to eight weeks from the time of sowing. The fattening properties of Rape are said to be very much better than those of clover. It also makes splendid green feed for poultry. In this section Rape can be successfully sown both in the Spring and Fall. For Spring sowing, sow as early as you can conveniently get it in, the earlier the better, although it can be successfully seeded any time during March or April. Rape is best sown in drills, at the rate of 3 to 5 lbs. per acre, or it can be sown broadcast, when 6 to 8 lbs. per acre should be used.

Per lb., postpaid, 25c

EARLY AMBER SORGHUM

Furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage, which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. It grows ten to twelve feet high. Sow broadcast for forage at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre in drills three and one-half to four feet apart.

Lb., 25c

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM

This variety is rapidly growing in favor wherever it is grown. Similar in growth to the Early Amber, but it is claimed that it produces a heavier crop.

Lb., 25c

TEXAS RIBBON CANE.

(Also called Gooseneck Cane)

In Texas it has been planted principally to make syrup; but experiments have demonstrated that of all varieties of sorghum none can compare in yield with the Seeded Ribbon Cane, which has yielded about fifty tons of fodder per acre, against 15 tons of other varieties. It grows ten to fifteen feet high, with abundant foliage.

Why should you be satisfied with ten tons of ensilage per acre, when with the same expense you can grow forty tons? Drill in rows 3½ feet apart, using ten pounds of seed per acre.

Lb., 40c

RED TOP SORGHUM.

This is considered the best variety of all the sorghums. Because of its luxuriant foliage, abundant stooling of tall succulent canes, and large percentage of saccharine it is better for forage or ensilage, and the large compact heads of grain which readily separates from the chaff adds to its value as food for stock. Wherever the Red Top is known its popularity superceeds all other sorghums.

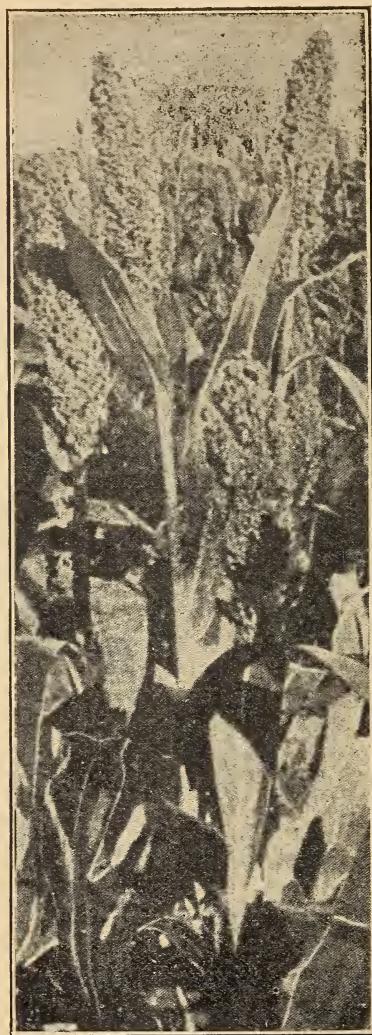
Lb., 25c

FETERITA.

A wonderful new grain. It belongs to the Sorghum family. It was introduced from Africa by the United States Department of Agriculture. The advantages claimed for Feterita are its drought resisting qualities, its heavy yield, its earliness, its stooling propensities and its freedom from insect pests. Under proper conditions, it will yield 60 to 75 bushels to the acre. It branches very freely from the roots, making from three to eighteen heads from a single stool. It is from two to three weeks earlier than

Lb., 25c; pk., \$1.50

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE ON LARGER QUANTITIES.



Egyptian Wheat.

EGYPTIAN WHEAT.

Egyptian Wheat, or Shallu—A valuable new grain entirely different from wheat. Belonging to the Sorghum family, it should be planted and treated as same, either for grain or for hay. Sown broadcast it yields from 4 to 8 tons to the acre. In drills it produces 50 to 80 bushels of grain per acre. The grain is white inside and has a light hull. The heads are large and heavy, the grains hanging on one side. All stock like and do well on it. Makes hens lay better than any poultry food. The plants grow from 5 to 7 feet tall and produce more fodder, even better than Cane. Will stand more wet or dry weather than Maize or Cane. Plant in hills

3 feet apart, using 10 pounds of seed per acre, or broadcast using 1½ to 2 bushels. We can highly recommend it as it is one of the most productive grains ever sown. As said before, it is one of the many forms of Sorghum.

Lb., 25c; pk., \$1.50

KAFFIR CORN

White Kaffir Corn—The standard variety to grow both for forage and for making seed to feed to poultry and cattle.

Lb., 25c

Red Kaffir Corn—Very popular in some sections, and probably a little hardier than

Lb., 25c

YELLOW MILO MAZE

This makes a thick, succulent growth of forage, very nutritious and of splendid milk producing qualities. This, like sorghums, can be cut over two or three times, where it is desired to cut for green forage. Also makes excellent ensilage, or can be cured same as other sorghums.

Lb., 25c

Rye, Barley and Emmer

Winter Rye (South Georgia Grown)—This is a type of rye grown in South Georgia. It is peculiarly adapted to the latitude in the southern half of the Gulf States. It grows erect and very tall, even on thin land, and is very desirable for grazing or for hay. If it is the purpose to produce hay, a great improvement can be added to the product by sowing it with hairy vetch, using three pecks or a bushel of rye and fifteen to twenty-five pounds of vetch to the acre. When the rye begins to head and before the beard gets tough it should be cut, as then the vetch will be in bloom and the time is correct for the greatest yield and best quality.

Price of genuine Southern grown Rye, Lb., 20c; bu., \$3.00

Winter Rye (Tennessee or Northern Grown)—This is the hardest type of rye grown. This type of rye is largely used for winter pasture, either by itself or in a grain mixture composed of winter oats, winter barley, etc. This mixture of other grain is very desirable because all classes of live stock will eat it better.

Price of Tennessee, bushel, \$2.50; Northern, \$2.00.

Write for price in quantity.

New Abruzzi Rye—Introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture about twelve years ago from Italy and found to be perfectly adapted to the South. Within the past few years there is quite a



Abruzzi Rye.

big demand for this new variety of Rye, for it has made good in every Southern State, without exception. This splendid new Rye stools quicker and heavier than any Rye we have ever seen, and covers the ground quickly. It can be pastured fully a month to six weeks earlier than any other variety of Rye. Succeeds well on both stiff clay lands and the sandy lands of the lower South. We believe that this new sort will eventually displace all other varieties of Rye in the South, and urge you to plant at least a portion of your acreage in it this year.

Prices, postpaid: Lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 80c. By express or freight, not prepaid: Pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.75.

Winter Barley (Bearded Variety)—Winter Barley is used for every purpose that rye is, and possesses both advantages and disadvantages in comparison to rye. Barley will grow faster than rye, produces more blades and is much more readily eaten by all classes of live stock. Winter barley may be planted in the South from the middle of July until December, the earlier the better, especially where it is intended for a winter pasture. August and September sowings when well fertilized or sown on a rich situation will afford a quantity of grazing by Christmas. When barley is sown alone and intended for grazing we recommend that two bushels be sown to the acre. The same method of planting and preparation used in sowing oats, wheat or rye will answer for barley.

Lb., 25c; bu., \$3.00

SUPERIOR EVERGREEN BROOM CORN,

This is the most popular variety in the market. The original seed was secured in Tennessee, then bred and climated, thus making the brush of better quality. In growing it, all imperfect stalks are cut out and the brush is raised and cultivated especially for seed.

Lb., 25c; pk., \$1.50

Broom Corn is one of the most profitable crops the farmer can grow if given proper attention. If you want full information about how to grow Broom Corn, write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin on Broom Corn.

EMMER

A Valuable New Grain from Russia.

Outyields any other grain crop, and makes better feed than barley or oats. Yields 80 to 100 bushels of richer food than corn, besides giving as much as four tons of good hay to an acre. Emmer is found to be adapted to a wide range of soil and climate and has proven successful in every part of the South it has been planted. It makes excellent pasture and good hay if cut at the proper season. Will grow well and produce an immense crop on poor soil, and dry weather appears to have no effect upon it. It grows tall like rye, will mature as early as barley and produce twice as much grain as oats. Prepare your land like you would for oats or wheat and sow from September to December, or can be sown in spring, seventy-five pounds to an acre. The grain is rich in food matter, and of a superior quality for fattening hogs, cattle, sheep and poultry.

Price—1 lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 50c, postpaid; bu., \$3.50.

The Home Vegetable Garden

A big home garden is the best and biggest money saver and the largest producer of money-saving food supplies you can have. Plant a good big home garden.

Thanks to the very commendable work of agriculture now directed at the public schools throughout the country, we look to see better conditions prevail in the homes.

Many a capable man with good intentions would have a garden if he only knew the simplest "first aids" to gardening. The next generation will know, and because they know, their homes will be more beautiful, and they will be more prosperous, for a good garden will supply possibly all and more vegetables than the family will consume. A very small plot of ground will do wonders toward giving the family more and better vegetables, besides reducing greatly the cost of living, and making better men and women of our boys and girls.

To encourage the city wives and daughters to transform unattractive homes into beautiful cozy spots that may well be the envy of their more wealthy neighbors (such beauty spots always proclaim louder than words the refinement and culture of the people living there)—

To encourage the more youthful members of the household and to co-operate with the teachers where gardening is taught—

It is to aid this work that we have made of this catalog a veritable encyclopedia for the gardener. We are offering at one-half price the special collections of flower and garden seeds, selected for their adaptability to the South and for their suitability to the average home.

BOLLWINKLE SEED CO.'S INTRODUCTORY VEGETABLE COLLECTION—10 PACKETS 30c.

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| 1 Pkt. Beet | \$.05 |
| 1 Pkt. Cabbage | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Carrot | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Cucumber | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Lettuce | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Squash | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Melon | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Radish | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Tomato | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Turnip | .05 |
| | — |
| | \$.50 |

For 30 cents we will send the above 10 full-size packets of seed by mail, postpaid—No changes will be allowed in this collection—No others will be sold at these prices.

THE SECRET LEARNED.

If Germany can support 60,000,000 people from an area of land less than that of one state of our Union, we should go forward and learn their secret, and the first and truest progress will be learned in the home garden.

To grow well a plant requires a deep, mellow, moist soil, supplied with the right amount of air, heat, and available plant food. An important step, then, in the successful growing of vegetables is to prepare the soil in such a way that it will be congenial to the best root growth. The soil for truck crops is a rich, sandy loam—a soil containing varying proportions of clay, sand and organic matter. A good vegetable soil can be made in most back yards by intelligent management.

Adobe Soil.

How can a clay soil be made mellow? Thorough tillage of the soil, the application of organic matter and lime, and drainage, will all help to do this. Occasionally the addition of sand or fine gravel is needed.

By Tillage.

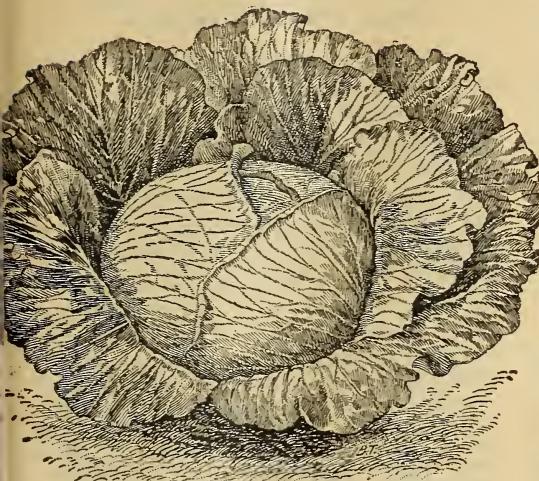
The soil should be made mellow to a depth of 12 inches by deep plowing and by thorough harrowing with a disk harrow. To do the best work the soil should be both plowed and harrowed the same day. If the lot is too small to plow, equally as good work can be done by spading the soil thoroughly, using a spading fork and crushing each spadeful of soil before another is lifted, then leveling the top soil with a garden rake.

Adobe Needs Skill.

Of all the garden soils, clay is the most easily injured by tilling when it is not in the right condition as to moisture. If worked too wet, the particles all slide together into a compact mass. On the other hand, if worked too dry, the clods are hard to break. When clay soil is in the right condition to work, it will crumble apart if squeezed in the hand. If it sticks together, it is too wet. Clay soil should never be worked when it is wet, not even with a hoe. This is an important lesson for all gardeners.

In a deep, mellow soil, the plants grow more quickly, since larger root systems can be developed and more food and moisture taken in. A deep, mellow soil affords a larger reservoir to hold rain needed during the drouths that come in the growing season. Such a soil is warmer and contains air needed for the growing roots and for the bacteria that cause decay of organic matter or gather nitrogen from the soil air.

Novelties and Specialties



NEW EARLY CABBAGE, COPENHAGEN MARKET

This new cabbage is of very great merit, being as early as Charleston Wakefield and having the round, solid head of the Danish Ballhead. Every cabbage grower should plant some of it. This may prove to be the variety that will be a big money maker for you. The introducer says: "It is undoubtedly without a rival as the finest large round-headed early cabbage in cultivation."

The heads average 8 to 10 pounds each, very solid, with small core and very fine quality. The plant is short-stemmed, the heads being produced very near the ground level. The leaves are closely folded and few outer leaves. The plants may be set closer than ordinary cabbage will permit.

After a thorough trial we recommend this sort either for home or market garden. The supply of this seed is very short.

Price: 10c per pkt.; 1 oz., 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00; 1 lb., \$10.00.

CHINESE CABBAGE

(Brassica pekinensis, the *pai ts'ai* of northern China.) This variety was introduced a short time ago by the government. Our climate is ideal for growing this Cabbage during the Fall, Winter and early Spring months and, in our opinion, this variety of Cabbage will become very popular in the next few years in the South. This variety has been known to yield 50,000 pounds to the acre. The cabbage retails at 20c per pound. It has been called, on account of its tender crispness, Celery Cabbage. By cutting off all green leaf tips, it can be cooked without the penetrating cabbage odor. Chinese cabbage can be grown as any other variety of cabbage. We advise planting the seed in a seed bed and transplanting the plants. The

crop should be marketed when the heads are from 4 to 6 inches high. This variety of cabbage should only be grown on very rich land and in order to force it for market the ground should be well manured.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00

THE VOLGA

This new variety recently introduced from Russia has proven as early as any of the extra-early sorts, showing a rapid growth producing large solid heads, perfectly round and uniform in size, growing as large as 12 to 15 pounds each. In the largest Cabbage growing section in South Texas the growers who have tried this variety will plant no other kind and we have been unable the last two years to supply their demands, but for the coming season will have seed enough for all.

The plants are very low growth, short stems, with spreading saucer-like outer leaves shading the roots, making it a splendid drouth resister, therefore an elegant variety for Southern growers. Flesh very tender. Light grayish green color, very attractive in every way.

Oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; 1 lb., \$7.50

RUBY GIANT

(140 days)

This is a cross of Ruby King and Chinese Giant, which has made it a very attractive variety; it grows to a large size, of very handsome appearance, of a bright scarlet color, and is exceedingly mild. Flesh thick, sweet and so mild that it can be eaten raw. Splendid for mangoes.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$6.00

DANDELION

An early grown plant, now very much esteemed for greens, which are cooked like mustard and spinach. Sow the seed in May or June on good, rich soil, and thoroughly cultivate, when the leaves will be ready to cut the following spring. An ounce will sow 200 feet of row.

IMPROVED LARGE LEAVED

The largest leaved and best cutting variety.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

GOLDEN BANTAM CORN

A very early variety. The ears are but medium size, but are thickly set with delicious yellow kernels. The quality of this variety is superb, and it has become a general favorite early sweet corn with all who have tried it. Golden Bantam and Golden Cream have a flavor distinct from other sorts, and if you have never tried these two sorts from your own garden you must plant them this year. Never mind if the color is yellow, the color so often associated with field corns, the rich nut-quality is here.

Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c postpaid.

Novelties and Specialties

CELESTIAL OR YARD LONG BEANS.

A good table bean as well as a curiosity. It is very prolific and a rank grower. Should have ample arbor to climb upon. It should be grown more extensively in the home garden. It is of Chinese origin and one of the best vegetables emanating from that source.

Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 75c postpaid.

BROAD WINDSOR BEANS.

Sometimes called a tree bean because of its upright growth, bearing its pods at the axil of every leaf. It is sometimes called Horse Bean. Cooked as a shell bean it is very good for table use, and is grown largely and sold at the public market for that purpose. Owing to the succulence of its stalks and its productiveness, there is nothing better to grow for healthy hog pasture, and owing to its propensity for gathering nitrogen, it is one of the best soil renovators.

The proper time to plant is in September. It will withstand frost and a temperature cold enough to form thin ice.

Drill in rows as lima beans, using about fifty pounds per acre. It yields about two tons and sells for about three dollars per hundred pounds. Price, 30c per lb.

DRY OR SHELL BEANS

Tepary

This small white bean is about the size of Dwarf Navy Beans but will grow where the amount of rainfall is less than necessary to produce a crop of other beans. It is a heavy yielder and will prove a very valuable crop on semi-arid land. The quality is equal to the Navy and it is preferred by some.

Price: Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; Postpaid.

Pinto

This brown speckled bean is the Mexican Chili Bean. It is a heavy yielder and in demand as a dry shell bean.

Price: Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; Postpaid.

NEW PIMENTO PEPPER.

This is a new pepper that is largely grown in California, and is fast becoming popular in the South, where it will eventually be grown largely for canning purposes. It is fine for the home garden, both green and ripe. It is so smooth and uniform in shape that the skin can be easily slipped off after burning over a hot fire a few seconds or by boiling a few minutes in hot water. It can also be pared like an apple by using a sharp knife. The green peppers can be pared best in this way. In quality it is very sweet and delicious and entirely free from pungency. In color, when ripe, it is a beautiful green. It is very productive, yielding heavy crops until cut off by frosts. It is much sought and grown by canners for pickles and pulp.

Prices: Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE

Excellent for hogs.

It is a most valuable food for hogs. It is said by many hog raisers that a hog fed on artichokes has never been known to have cholera. They grow to perfection here, yielding as much as 500 sacks per acre. They are grown from tubers the same as Irish potatoes. It requires 300 lbs. to plant an acre. Cut the tubers to single eyes. Plant in March and April two feet apart in rows three feet apart. Let them grow until fall and allow the hogs to harvest the crop.

The tubers are excellent for table use boiled as potatoes or parboiled and pickled in vinegar.

Per lb., 20c, postpaid; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

BONNY BEST TOMATO.

This has proven one of the biggest money-makers with tomato growers. It should be planted wherever tomatoes are grown. North or South, it is equally valuable. It is within a few days as early as Earliana—large, bright red, solid; evenly shaped and of the finest quality; a good shipper and an excellent sort for canning.

Stock is of the best strain obtainable in the country, and the great care taken in growing and selecting this stock should recommend it to all particular tomato growers.

The fruits are borne in clusters, usually of five, and the yield is very heavy.

40c per oz.; \$1.50 per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

Novelties and Specialties

VEGETABLE PEAR OR CHAYOTE.



Vegetable Pear.

The Chayote is no longer an experiment. It has now become an article of commerce. It may be found on sale at every grocery store and market throughout the season, which lasts from October until March.

The vine is a rampant grower. The first year from seed it will grow twenty to thirty feet. Destroyed to the ground by frost, it soon sends out new growth, and during the second season will extend vines forty or fifty feet in every direction. During September it starts blooming, having a small, white, insignificant flower. Within four weeks the fruit is large enough for the table. One vine in two years if properly trellised will produce more than one thousand fruit.

Cultural Directions.—One fruit envelops one seed, which sprouts from the large end. Plant where you intend it shall grow. Cover only the large end, leaving the small end exposed. Or, let the fruit lie around until its has well sprouted, and then plant the seed, leaving the sprout well above ground. Water freely and do not be alarmed if frost should destroy it. A new shoot will soon appear. Give it abundance of water throughout the hot summer season.

Per seed at the counter, 10c; packed and mailed, one seed 25c; by mail postpaid, \$1.50 doz.

Receiptes—Parboil, chop and casserole with tomato, onion and green peppers.

Fry as egg plant.

Prepare as summer squash.

Use small ones, without peeling, boil until tender, cut in half, put a small lump of butter, a little sugar, salt and pepper on each one. Put in oven a few minutes.

For old ones; peel and cut into cubes and boil; when done, drain and then put lump of butter in frying pan and season. Let simmer until butter burns. Just before serving, put tablespoonful of vinegar on them.

Parboil young ones and serve as salad with mayonnaise dressing.

HONEY DEW MELON

This famous new melon is a cross between a Cantaloupe and a Cassaba. This melon has taken the country by storm—never before has there been any melon that was so much talked about. The growers who were lucky enough to have a crop of this melon, readily sold them for \$1.75 per crate of six. They were on the hotel and cafe menus at sixty cents for one half.

The Honey Dew is almost perfectly round, smooth, light yellow in color, turning to a lemon color when ripe. Melons are uniform in size, weighing five to seven pounds each. The flesh is a light color, very thick meatied with a small seed cavity and can be eaten to the rind. The flavor is typical to the name, for it is truly like the honeydew, and a grander eating melon has never been produced. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

ROSELLE.

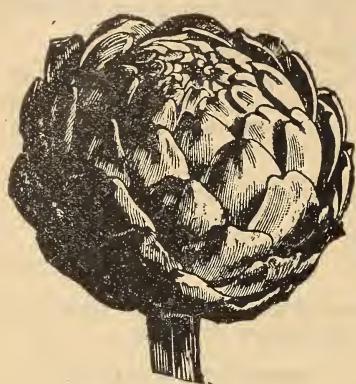
The fruit or seed pods, which are quite abundant, are borne at the axils of the leaves and in the fall, when mature, are quite a bright red and almost as large as a hazel nut. It is from this fruit that a very superior quality of jelly is made, known as Queensland Jelly. Many prefer this jelly to that made from the guava or currant.

The jelly is made in the usual manner by boiling the fruit until soft and straining through a cloth. In making, only sufficient water should be used to barely cover the fruit. To the juice add an equal amount of sugar by measure and boil until it jells.

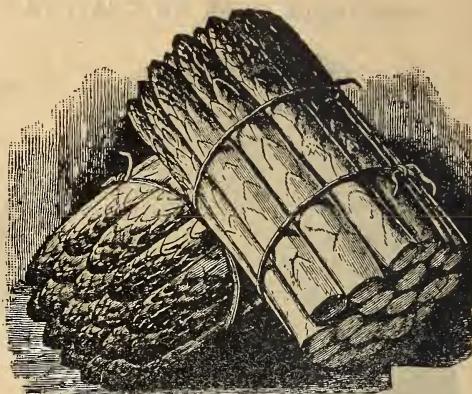
Sow the seed early in April in rows 5 or 6 feet apart and 3 feet apart in the row. Keep well cultivated. Or in the cooler sections can be started under glass and set out when danger of frost is past. Plant grows four to five feet high, upright, with many branches. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

LIST OF UP-TO-DATE VEGETABLE SEEDS

ARTICHOKE.



ASPARAGUS.



Large Green Globe, a most delicious vegetable, which will become more popular when better known. The Large Green Globe is the best variety to grow. It is propagated from suckers, which come up around the large plants. Take them off during the fall and early winter months, plant them four feet apart each way. Every fall the ground should be manured and spaded or plowed between them; at the same time the surface should be taken off. To grow from seed sow in drills during winter or early spring three inches apart, and one foot from row to row, cover with about one-half inch of earth. The following fall the plants can be transplanted and cultivated as recommended above.

Artichoke plants, \$3.00 per 100; seed, per oz., 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$3.00.

Jerusalem (Helianthus Tuberous)—The tubers of this variety are especially for hogs, though frequently used on the family table. They are wonderful yielders, and should be planted on rich loams and cultivated, like potatoes. Price per pound, postage paid, 25c.; per bushel at market prices, which are fluctuating.

CULTURE: Sow seed in spring in drills about 18 inches apart and 1 inch deep in light, rich soil, planting 15 to 20 seed to each foot of row. When the plants are well up, thin to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart and give frequent cultivation during summer. After one year's growth they can be transplanted to rows 3 to 4 feet apart and 1 foot apart in the rows. Although two-year-old plants are preferable for transplanting, they will then produce the following spring. For garden culture dig out large holes 2 feet deep, fill 8 inches with well rotted manure, which cover with 4 inches of soil. Plant the roots on top of this and cover with soil about 8 to 10 inches over the crown. Use light loam soil for best results. A bed of 50 by 15 feet will hold 100 2-year-old roots, which is sufficient for a large family. These 2-year-old roots are the kind usually planted. Price 75c hundred.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—Exceedingly large, especially productive and of very attractive appearance. Furnishes shoots of exceptionally large size and of superior tenderness and flavor. Color clear white until four to six inches above soil.

Price, per pkt., 5c; per oz., 10c; per lb., 75c, postpaid.

BEANS---Dwarf or Bush.

One quart will plant 100 hills; one bushel will plant an acre; an acre should yield 200 bushels of "snaps," and should be ready to pick in six to seven weeks after planting.

Culture.—Sow in drills two feet apart, dropping a bean every four inches in rich, warm, moist soil. Cover about two inches. Be certain your soil is well drained, and that every facility is given the surface water to run off quickly. Plant early and take the chances of a frost, for it is the early crop that pays both the local gardener and the shipper. Beans do well planted in our Southern sub-tropical line during the months

of March, April, May, August, September and October. Cultivate shallow and frequently, and draw the earth to the plants when the blooms first appear. It is wise to purchase seed only from seedsmen of practical experience and commercial standing. The difference between good and bad seed is always the difference between a profit and a loss.

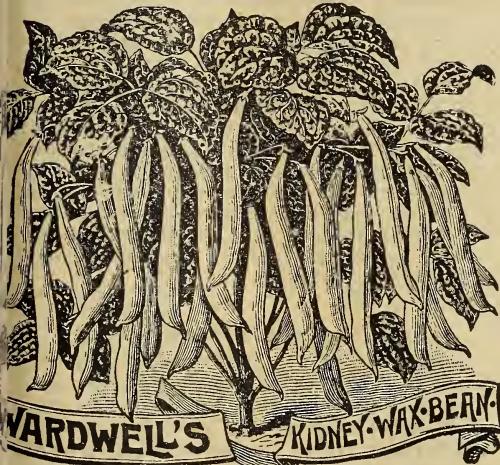
NOTE: Do not plant Lima Beans when the soil is cold and wet, or the seed will rot. The soil must be warm and not too wet. Bear this in mind and there will be no failure with this crop. The same directions may apply to Okra.



Black Valentine Beans.

Why buy expensive commercial nitrates when you can grow legume crops and thus increase the yield and at the same time replace the nitrates, enrich and renovate the soil by nature's own method.

Write to-day for free booklet describing the preparation and use of
MULFORD CULTURES FOR LEGUMES



Giant Stringless Beans.

MULFORD CULTURES

For Legumes.

To successfully grow Alfalfa, Clovers, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Vetches and other legumes, to increase your yield, and to improve your soil, inoculate with Mulford Cultures.

GREEN POD.

Black Valentine—Hardy and very productive. Pods long and round. A later variety than Red Valentine. Recommended for shipping.

Lb., 30c; pk., \$3.50

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod—An early-maturing, round, fleshy podded variety of fine quality. Pods straight, brittle and entirely stringless.

Lb., 30c; pk., \$3.50

Early Mohawk—Hardier than other sorts. May be planted earlier and will often furnish beans before any other kind.

Lb., 30c; pk., \$3.50

Extra Early Refugee—Very early, prolific; fine quality; a great favorite for canning.

Lb., 30c; pk., \$3.50

Giant Stringless Green Pod—A decidedly favorite sort. In the Southwest many people prefer this large bean (often six inches long) to the regular size. Very early, tender and absolutely stringless.

Lb., 30c; pk., \$3.50

Red Valentine—A favorite for market and home gardens. Pods medium length, curved, cylindrical, with crease in back.

Lb., 30c; pk., \$3.50

Red Kidney—A coarse growing variety, and much used for shelling when the pods turn yellow, so that the beans are well developed, but yet soft.

Lb., 30c; pk., \$3.50

Late Refugee or 1000 to 1—Exceedingly productive; for medium and late use. The young pods are tender and of fine flavor; the color is a silver green. Pods are round and slim.

Lb., 30c; pk., \$3.50

French Market Green Pod Bush—An ideal snap bean, a prolific producer of round, straight, solid, fleshy pods, averaging over six inches in length, tender and brittle and having no string, except when quite old. The flavor is delicious. This is the ideal bean for market.

Lb., 30c; pk., \$3.00

English, or Broad Windsor—The celebrated broad bean of England, growing on a strong stalk two feet high; beans eaten shelled.

Price, per lb., 25c

Best of All—Is green podded, long and succulent; very prolific and well flavored. Although not quite so early as the Mohawk, it is of superior quality for shipping.

Price, per lb., 40c

DWARF BUSH OR SNAP--WAX PODDED SORTS

Wardwell's Kidney Wax, Flat Pod—The favorite SHIPPING Bean for this section is early, prolific, a splendid shipper, as well as a desirable garden variety; pods long,

straight, medium flat and of a creamy color; a good keeper.

Lb., 50c; pk., \$5.00

Davis Kidney Wax, Flat Pod—An Exceptionally Hardy, Productive, White-Seeded, Wax-Podded Sort—Pods very long, white, straight and handsome. The most hardy and productive bush wax-podded Bean. Vine rustless, vigorous. When young the pods are very brittle, crisp and tender. The dry Beans are kidney-shaped, clear white and excellent for baking. Best of all for shipping as Snap Beans. The perfect shape and fine color of the pods and the clear white seed make this one of the best sorts for canners.

Lb., 50c; pk., \$5.00

Scarlet Flageolet Wax—This variety to do especially well in the South and is a favorite with many truck farmers. The vines are large, strong growing, erect and produce very long, flat, rather coarse, but beautiful wax-like pods which, though often curved and twisted, are always handsome. Seed large, flat, red.

Crop failed

Hodson Wax—Vine exceedingly vigorous, hardy and productive. Pods clear creamy white, very long, straight or slightly curved, flat but fleshy and of good quality, matures its crop late. Seed long, cylindrical, uniform in shape; color dull purplish red, splashed with pale buff.

Lb., 50c; pk., \$5.00

California Rust-Proof Wax Bean—This is a market-gardener's favorite, especially adapted to long-distance shipments. It is one of the earliest of the wax varieties. Vines strong, robust, and growing very upright, holding the pods well up off the ground. Peds long and almost straight, rather flat and of a beautiful golden yellow color and of fairly good quality. It is growing in favor with the truckers for shipment to the North during the spring months. We recommend it only as a market-gardener's variety on account of its earliness, color and shipping qualities.

Lb., 50c; pk., \$5.00

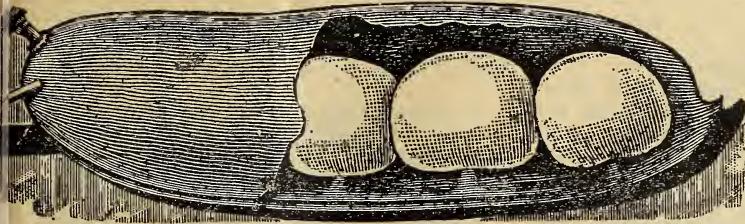
POLE, OR RUNNING BEANS.

Culture—Sow in a rich soil, in well manured hills, three feet apart each way, covering to a depth of two inches. In each hill set a pole eight or ten feet long, around which plant five or six beans and afterward thin out, leaving four strong plants to each hill.

Asparagus, or Yard Long—Interesting and popular among those who raise it, this bean is still a novelty to many gardeners. No more tender or finer flavored bean ever went into the pot. Every housewife will appreciate the entire absence of strings in the Asparagus Bean, and it should be grown in every home garden.

Pkt., 10c; 1/4-lb., 75c

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE ON LARGER QUANTITIES.

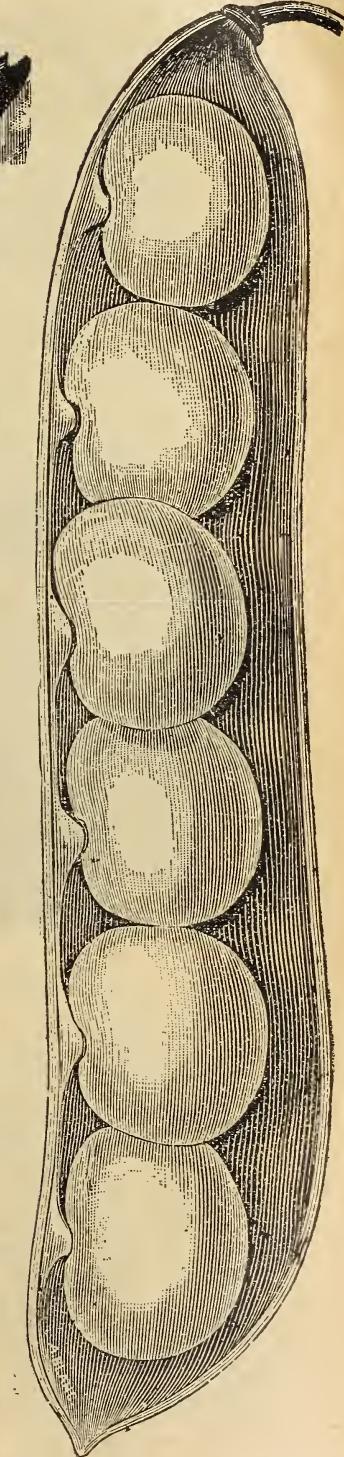


Henderson's Bush Lima Beans.

Seed of Proven
Quality.



French Market Bush Bean White Crease Back Pole Bean.



King of the Garden Lima Pole.

Creaseback—Very early pole snap. Pods grow in clusters.

Lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00

Cut Short—An old variety pole bean, sometimes known as "Cornhill," from the fact that it is quite often planted with corn and allowed to climb up the stalk. Pods are short, round, tender.

Lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00

Dutch Case Knife—A very good pole bean; early; pods broad and long; used as snap and shell. Lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00

Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead—A vigorous grower, wonderfully productive.

Lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00

LIMA BEANS—Bush or Pole

Burpee's Bush Lima—Splendid dwarf Lima; large and of excellent quality.

Lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00

Carolina or Sieva Pole—Seeds are small and rather kidney shaped; grows vigorously and emits short lateral branches; very prolific and one of the earliest.

Lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00

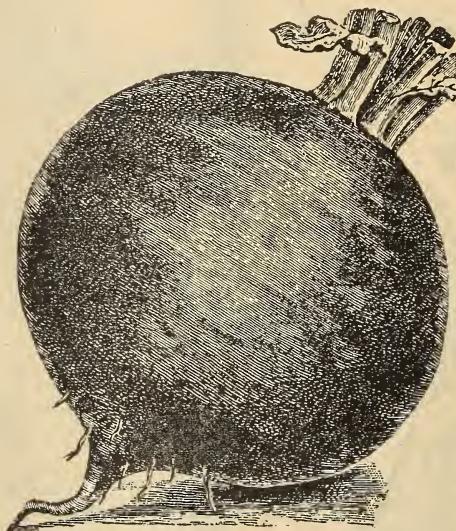
Henderson's Bush Lima—A dwarf variety of the Sieva or Southern Lima; produces enormous crops. Lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00

King of the Garden Lima Pole—Pods and Beans large, productive and delicious.

Lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00

BEETS

FOR TABLE USE.



Eclipse Beet.

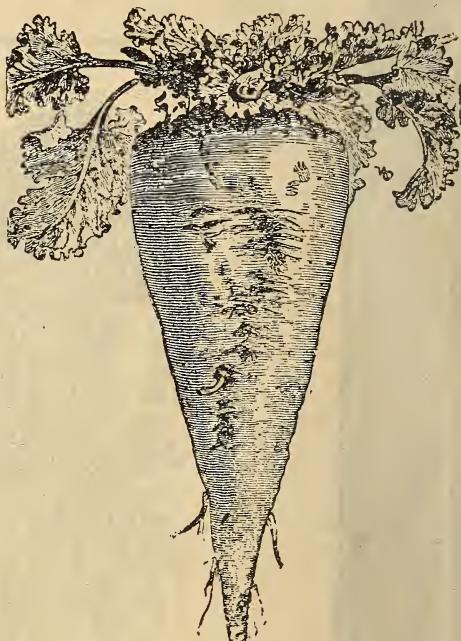
Culture: Drill in deep sandy loam 18 inches between rows and thin out to 3 inches in the drill. Firm the soil when seeds are planted. Soaking overnight in medium weak liquid manure will hasten germination. If wanted early sow in frame or greenhouse and transplant to the open when warm enough. In our Southern climate best results are had from sowings in July, August and September. Keep the soil well cultivated, and do not neglect fertilization. The home market requires large roots, while the Northern markets prefer small, symmetrical, smooth roots.

Dark Red Egyptian—Very desirable; not as attractive in appearance as Crosby's, but equally as good a cooker and much darker. It is probably more generally planted than any other one variety.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25

Dewing's Blood-Red Turnip—A great favorite in the New Orleans market on account of its size and smoothness.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25



Improved Sugar Beet.

Detroit Dark Red—A favorite with our trade; the dark color is retained after cooking, and the roots are of good size, smooth and well shaped, and with exception of Eclipse commands a higher price than all other Beets. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25

Long Smooth Blood—Will mature in sixty days and is a great dry-weather Beet. Is a desirable family Beet and remains edible a long time after maturing.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25

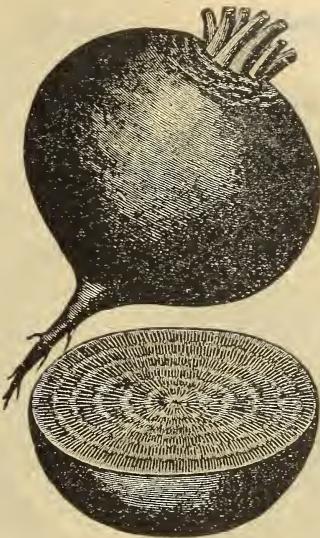
Silver Beet or Swiss Chard—This variety is cultivated for its large, succulent leaves, which are used for the same purposes as Spinach. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25

Bollwinkle's Early Turnip—Rich blood-red, fine grain and flavor.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50



Improved Blood Turnip Beet.

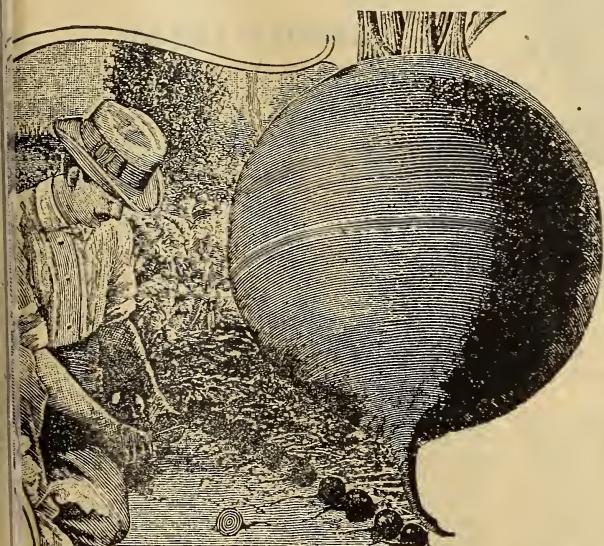


Crosby's Egyptian Beet.

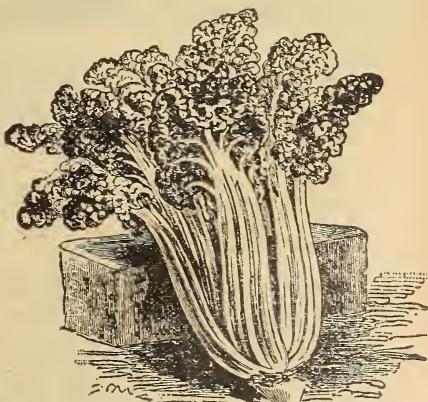
A WORD TO GARDENERS ABOUT "BUNCH GOODS."

This term is applied to vegetables that are tied in bunches, viz.—beets, carrots, radishes, turnips, parsley, bunching onions, mustard, kohlrabi, and spinach. Every one of the above are all-the-year-round vegetables. The growing of these vegetables is not only for Louisiana consumption, but they are shipped with other vegetables in carloads to all parts of the United States.

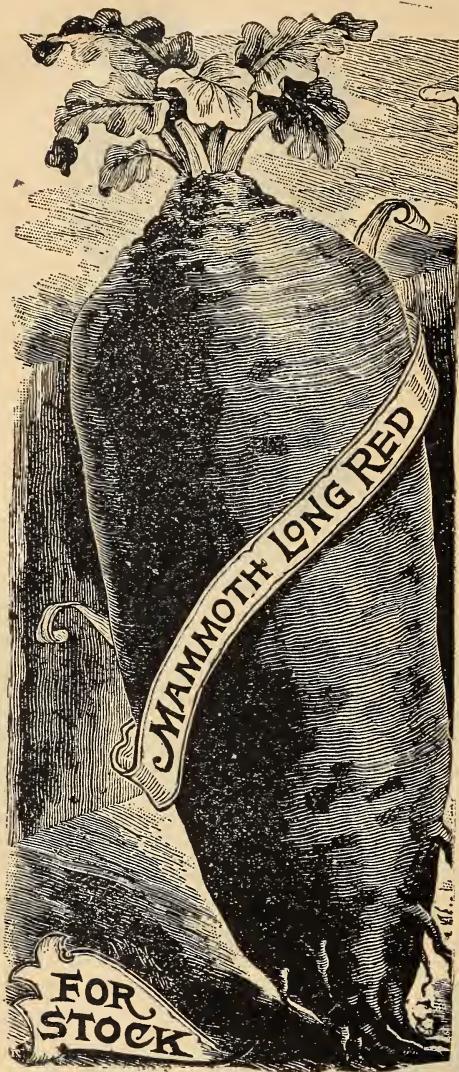
Keep in mind that Louisiana is the winter garden of the United States. Therefore, make your big planting of these vegetables, also lettuce, cabbage and cauliflower, in August, September and October.



Bollwinkle's Early Turnip Beet.



Swiss Chard or Silver Beet.



Eclipse—Extremely early; bright red; fine grained; small top; tender and shapely—and what more could be asked? This is the best Beet for bunching.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25

Crosby's Egyptian—Really the best of the early varieties, though not so quick in maturing as the Eclipse. It is crisp, tender and of good color when cooked.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25

Edmands—Sweet and tender and of uniform growth; flesh darker than the skin; very popular. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25

Early Blood Turnip—Quite early; grows to a very large size and is edible in all stages of its growth; is blood red in color, even when cooked; a splendid truck or family Beet.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25

STOCK BEETS.

Culture—Sow from October to May on well cultivated, deep, rich soil in drills twenty-four to thirty inches apart. Eight pounds will sow an acre. Invaluable for stock feeding.

Champion Yellow Globe—Its shape and yield makes it one of the best varieties that can be grown; easily harvested.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c

Golden Tankard—Rapid grower and very well adapted to this section. Everybody has success with it.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c

Mammoth Long Red Mangold—The largest of the Mangold family.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c

SUGAR BEETS.

Vilmorins' White French Sugar—Rich in saccharine matter, and a pure stock Beet.

Klein Wanzeleben—Heavy yielder, rich in food value and acceptable to stock.

Both the above are heavy yielders, rich in blood and are valuable and acceptable stock feed.

Oz., postpaid, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Brussels Sprouts are a very delicate vegetable and deserve a more general cultivation than they receive. The plant belongs to the cabbage family, and should be grown and cultivated like cabbage. The "sprouts" which grow around the strong, upright stems of the plant look like miniature cabbages. Very hardy; improved by frost. One ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

Dwarf Improved—Bearing a large crop of small, solid, tender heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c, postpaid.

GARDEN CRESS

Culture—Sow in rich soil in cool, shady place in drills one foot apart. Must be well and frequently watered.

New Upland Cress—Has the highly prized flavor of water cress. It is a perennial plant, and can be grown for several years without renewal.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c

True Water—This is quite distinct from the last, and only thrives when its roots and stems are submerged in water.

Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00

CAULIFLOWER

One Ounce of Seed to 2,000 Plants.

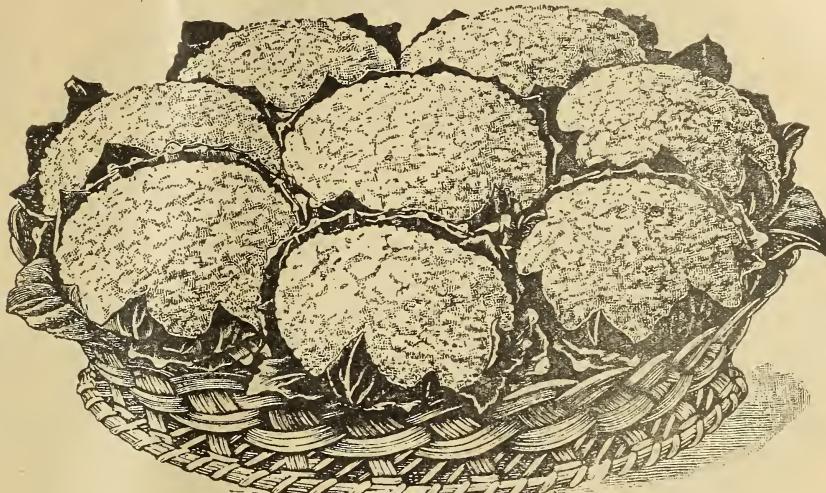
Cauliflower, which may be considered one of the finest of vegetables, does exceedingly well in the South, and especially on the Gulf Coast and the Little Islands.

Cauliflower, according to varieties, may be sown during the entire summer, beginning as early as the end of April with the Late Italian Giant and continuing with this variety up to the beginning of June. During

CAULIFLOWER

MONEY

CROP



Early Snowball.

June and July the Early Italian Giant, and during August, September, October and November, the Algiers and Early Erfurt. Early Snowball can be sown from August to February, or, under favorable circumstances, perhaps as late as March; although fall sowing is preferable. By sowing in May and June, and even some years in July and August, we generally find it difficult to get a proper stand of plants, partly owing to the hot and unfavorable weather and partly to the ravages of insects.

We advocate sowing in well prepared seed beds in the open ground, and when in a condition to be handled, picking them out in beds, especially prepared for that purpose. The seed beds as well as the beds where the young plants are picked out in, must be kept moist; and as a guard against insects, Tobacco Dust or Slug Shot should be freely applied. Slug Shot is preferable; it is quite effective, and, above all, harmless, and a good fertilizer.

When the young plants are large enough, they must be set out in their proper places at the necessary distance apart, according to their growth. The late varieties, growing larger, require more space; for instance, 3 to 3½ feet apart in the rows, and the rows sufficiently far enough to allow proper cultivation with a plow or cultivator; while the earlier varieties may be planted closer.

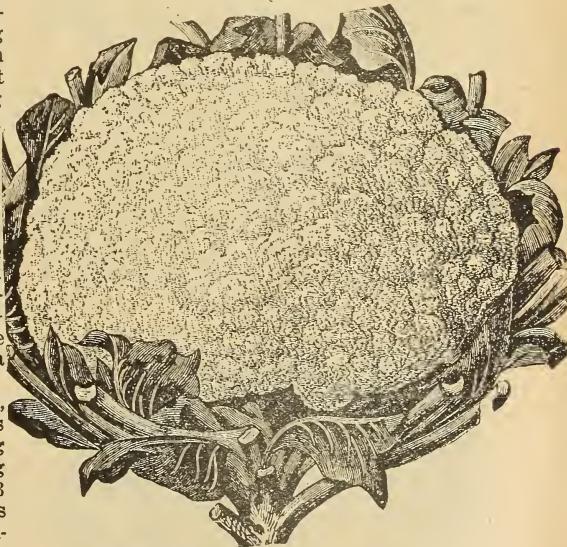
Cauliflower require a rich but sandy soil, and must be kept moist, especially during their growing season, and while forming their heads, and, above all, the ground must be kept clean of weeds and well cultivated.

Henderson's Early Snowball—A variety held in great esteem by market gardeners for its earliness and reliability as a sure header.

Oz., \$3.00; ¼ lb., \$10.00; 1 lb., \$35.00

Extra Early Erfurt—Remarkably sure heading, early variety, of dwarf habit; similar, though not as early as Snowball.

Oz., \$1.50; ¼ lb., \$5.00; 1 lb., \$18.00



Large Algiers Cauliflower.

Early Italian Giant—A large sort of robust habit; heads compact, large outer leaves. Succeeds well in Southern latitudes. Oz., 80c; ¼ lb., \$3.00; 1 lb., \$10.00

Large Algiers—A splendid late variety; heads large, white, solid. One of the best for market gardeners. Our stock is extra fancy. Plant in this vicinity in May.

Oz., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$3.50; 1 lb., \$12.00

CABBAGE

(We desire to impress upon our friends the fact that the Cabbage Seeds listed in this catalogue are grown especially for us on Long Island, from selected heads, and are as true to name and description as skilled growing can make them. We do not, and will not, handle European grown seeds, nor do we ever buy Cabbage or other seeds in the open market. Our customers can therefore rely upon getting Cabbage Seeds true to name and of the best possible vitality.)

Culture: Cabbage requires a rich soil, plowed deep and heavily manured, and the plants must be thoroughly cultivated. The seed bed must not be rich, but when plants are set out for constant and steady growth, frequent application of manure is almost necessary. Close watch must be kept for insect enemies and their destruction effected immediately on the first appearance. Eternally vigilance and persistent labor is essential to a good cabbage crop.

One ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants, and six ounces should be sown to set out an acre. Ready for market in 90 to 150 days, according to variety. Intelligent growth, it is a most profitable trucker's crop.

FIRST EARLY SORTS.

Charleston (or large Wakefield)—Of the same appearance, habit and general character as the Jersey Wakefield, excepting the heads are larger.

Oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; 1 lb., \$7.50

Early York—Heads small, heart-shaped, firm and tender.

Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$6.50

Early Dwarf Savoy—Head rather small but solid; leaves very curled and succulent; of a dark green color. Very fine for family garden.

Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$6.50

Early Jersey Wakefield—The earliest and hardest heading of first early Cabbages.

Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$6.50

SECOND SORTS.

Stein's Dwarf Flat Dutch—A great favorite, owing to its uniform size, good heading and heat-resisting properties. Heads are large and are second early in the market.

Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$6.50

Early Summer—An early, large-headed Cabbage; plants strong growing, with large spreading outer leaves. Heads flat, and keep longer without bursting than most of the early sorts. Valuable for both family and market.

Oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; 1 lb., \$7.50

Succession—A sure heading, long-keeping variety, similar to All Seasons, and producing well-shaped heads, having few small outer leaves.

Oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; 1 lb., \$7.50

Autumn King or World-Beater—An extremely large and solid heading variety. The plant is of extra strong growth, with dark bluish-green leaves growing closely about the large flattened heads. In good soil it will pro-

duce heads of enormous size, but, of course, requires a longer season for growth than do the smaller varieties.

Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$6.50

Early Drumhead—A similar variety of Early Flat Dutch; earlier, and not making as many leaves, it can be planted close. A good early spring cabbage.

Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$6.50

Creole—A Northern strain of Flat Dutch grown in Louisiana some years, making it a hybrid; can be planted as early as June 1st. It is generally used for bunch greens, but often affords a good, hard head.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50

Large Brunswick—A standard winter variety.

Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$6.50

Early Winningstadt—Belonging to the Conical or Wakefield variety, it produces very solid heads.

Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$6.50

All Seasons—One of the earliest of the second early sorts. Heads very large, round, but usually somewhat flattened; very solid. Other.

Oz., 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00; 1 lb., \$10.00

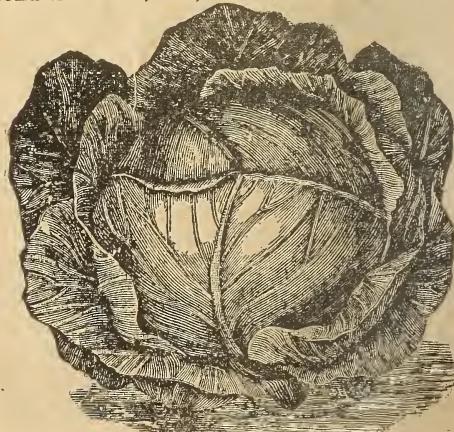
LATE, OR WINTER SORTS.

Hollander, or Danish Ball Head—Very hardy, handsome, solid, of fine quality and as one of the very best keepers it is particularly desirable for distant markets or for late spring use. Plant vigorous, compact growing, with longer stem than most American sorts and exceedingly hardy in resisting cold and dry weather; leaves large, thick, bluish green covered with whitish bloom. Heads medium sized, round, very solid and stands shipment better than any other.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50

Superior Late Flat Dutch—We have taken great pains to develop and maintain the good qualities which have made this sort so popular, and we offer a strain remarkably uniform in size and type. A thousand plants can be depended upon to produce from nine hundred and fifty to one thousand large, oval, solid heads of splendid quality, which will keep for a long time in the best condition.

Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$6.00.



Succession Cabbage.



Bollwinkle's Giant Winter Cabbage.

Bollwinkle's Giant Winter—The very best late Cabbage in existence. It never fails to make a crop; runs heavy in weight owing to its solidity; is the longest keeper of any; gets bigger and better the longer it stands and never rots or bursts; resists drouth and insects by its sturdy constitution; can be cut as early as any late sort, continues growing after others have matured.

Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$6.50

Red Drumhead—Used for pickling. Large very solid, color deep red. Oz., 50c

Large Late Drumhead—A standard winter cabbage.

Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$6.50

Crescent City Flat Dutch—This variety has been sold under the name of No. 1. It is the most uniform heading cabbage, suitable for this section; heads are large and solid. About two weeks earlier than the Superior Large Late Flat Dutch. Recommend the same highly.

Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$6.50



Stein's Early Flat Dutch.



Superior Late Flat Dutch.

CELERY

THE BOLLWINKLE SEED CO.'S SUPERIOR CELERY.



Golden Yellow Self-Bleaching Celery.

Celery is a very important crop; usually a well-paying one, and has come into such general use that almost every garden has a bed devoted to its growth. The rich nutty flavor of well-blanched celery, grown in rich ground, is simply excellent.

Culture: Sow the seed (which is slow to germinate) in shallow boxes, or in a finely prepared seed bed out of doors in May and June for early transplanting and in August and September for a later crop.

See to it that the seed bed is kept moist, almost wet, until the seeds germinate, as plenty of moisture is essential to get a satisfactory growth. When about four inches high thin out and transplant so that they may

stand three inches apart. The crop is usually made to succeed some earlier one, but in order to grow good celery, the soil must be made as rich as possible; the essentials to success being very rich soil and plenty of water. In setting prepare broad, shallow trenches about six inches deep and four feet apart, in which the plants should be set six inches apart, cutting off the outer leaves and pressing the soil firmly about the roots. When the plants are nearly full grown they should be "handled," which is done by one man gathering the leaves together while the second draws the earth about the plant to one-third its height, taking care that none of the earth falls between the leaves, as it would be likely to cause them to rust and rot. After a few days draw more earth about them and repeat the process every few days until only the tops of the leaves are visible, or the leaves may be pressed together by two wide boards, held firmly a few inches apart by cross ties and stakes, when in a few days more it will be fit for use. Care should be taken that the plants are not disturbed while the ground is wet, as it would be sure to injure them.

Giant Pascal—Stalks very large, thick, solid, crisp and of a rich, nutty flavor; blanches easily and quickly.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50

Golden Yellow Self-Blanching French Stock—This is the best celery for early use. It is in condition as early in the fall as any and we have yet to find an extra early sort equal in quality and appearance to our stock of Golden Yellow Self-Blanching. Critical gardeners generally depend upon our stock to produce their finest early celery. Plants of medium size, compact and stocky with yellowish green foliage. As they mature the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow so that blanching is effected at a minimum expenditure of time and labor. The handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness, and fine nutty flavor of this variety have fully established it as the standard first early sort.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50

Golden, Self-Blanching, Clifornia Stock—Similar to the French Stock; seed raised in California from selected plants.

Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$5.00

White Plums—We offer a choice strain of this valuable and popular variety. It is unsurpassed for fall and early winter use, requiring very little earthing up to blanch it.

Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00

Celery Seed for Flavoring,

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c

CELERIAC, or Turnip-Rooted Celery.

An improved form of turnip-rooted celery, excellent for soups and stews. Produces roots of nearly globular shape and comparatively smooth surface.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50

CARROTS

Culture—Sow any time in deep, loose soil, preferably sandy loam about one-half inch deep, in rows eighteen inches apart and thin to three inches apart. Water freely at all times.

The carrot is one of the most wholesome and nutritious of our garden roots, deserving to be more extensively used for culinary purposes, and we urge our readers to give some of the early sorts a trial. For feeding stock, especially horses and milch cows, the carrot cannot be surpassed, and it should be more largely grown by farmers for this purpose. One ounce of seed will sow about 150 feet of row. Four pounds to the acre.

Early Chantenay—This is the best early carrot grown for market gardeners. Six inches long, stump rooted, smooth, deep red, fine grained and sugary, not apt to crack.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50

Early Scarlet, or Short Horn—One of the most popular varieties for table use; color deep orange.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50

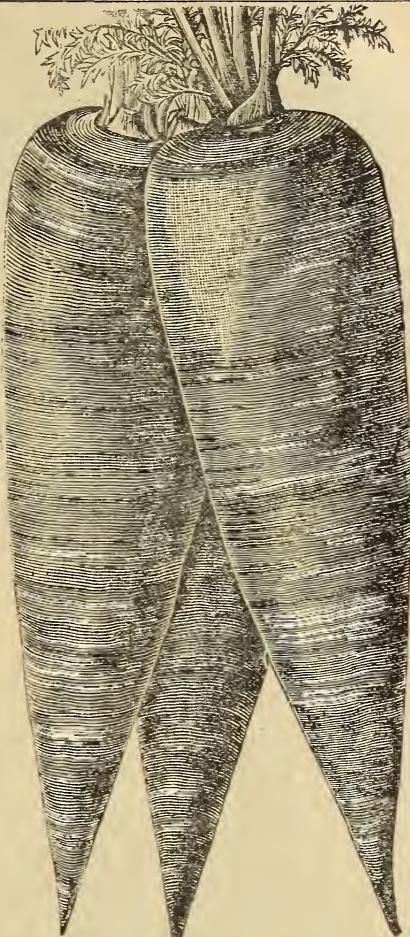
Improved Danvers Half Long—A first-class carrot for all soils; in form midway between Long Orange and Short Horn. Of a rich, dark orange color, very smooth and handsome; twenty to thirty tons per acre is not an unusual crop.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50

St. Valerie—Market gardeners' favorite, long, red, intermediate.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50

Improved Long Orange—A well known standard sort; roots long, thickest near crown, tapering regularly to a point; color



Danver's Half-Long Carrot.

deep orange. Suitable for the table and main field crop.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50

Oxheart or Guerande—Top from four to five inches in diameter. Flesh bright orange, fine grained, and sweet. Fine quality for table use and equally good for stock.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50

CARROTS.

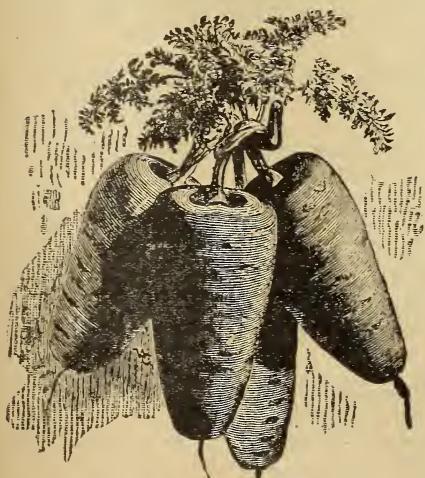
For Stock Feeding.

Large White Belgian—Grows one-third out of the ground. Roots pure white, green above ground, with small top. Flesh rather coarse. The roots on light, rich ground grow to a large size and are extensively grown for stock feeding.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25

Yellow Belgian—A good field variety, similar to White Belgian in shape and size, but of orange color.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25



Chantenay or Stump Carrot.



Georgia Collards.

COLLARDS.

One of the most popular Southern vegetables; largely used in place of cabbage. It is hardier and easier to grow than cabbage, can be grown on poorer soil and withstands insect attacks better. Although often sown during the spring and summer, the principal sowings are made in June, July and August, transplanted a foot apart in the row and given frequent cultivation. They make a most excellent vegetable for the late fall, winter and early spring. The flavor is improved by frost. Cultivate like late cabbage.

True Georgia or Southern—The well-known and popular collard that has been grown for generations in the South.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., 1.10, postpaid.

CORN SALAD OR FETTICUS.

Sown either in fall or spring, it will produce an abundance of leaves which may be used as a salad; can also be used and cooked like Spinach throughout the winter and spring. One ounce will cover 20 square feet.

Large Seeded—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

CHIVES OR SCHNITLAUCH.

Chives are very hardy and perennial members of the Onion family. They are grown exclusively for their tops. Planted in clumps

in any garden soil, they grow rapidly and increase so as to render a division necessary. The tops appear very early in spring and can be cut throughout the season. They are fine for flavoring steaks and salads of all kinds. Roots, per bunch, 25c by mail, postpaid.

CHERVIL.

Culture—Sow any time except in hottest months, and transplant to rows twelve or more inches apart and twelve inches apart in row. No special care required, as only leaves are used for garnishing and flavoring. Used for flavoring soups and stews; also for salads and garnishing.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50

POT HERBS

The cultivation of herbs is very simple, and but little care is needed beyond keeping down the weeds. Sow in fall and spring, in drills 12 to 15 inches apart, and thin out the young plants where they stand too thickly. Gather when just coming into bloom, tie in small bunches and dry in the shade.

Anise (Annual). Seeds used for flavoring and medicinal purposes. Leaves used for garnishing. Pkt., 5c

Basil, Sweet (Annual). The seeds and stems used for flavoring. Pkt., 5c

Borage (Annual). Good bee plant. Also leaves can be used for salad. Pkt., 5c

Caraway. Seeds used for flavoring. Pkt., 5c

Coriander. Used for flavoring. Pkt., 5c

Dill (Annual). Seeds used for seasoning; also leaves used very extensively for flavoring in pickle factories. Pkt., 5c

Fennel (Perennial). Seeds used for flavoring and leaves for garnishing. Pkt., 5c

Horehound (Perennial). Used for medicinal purposes. Pkt., 5c

Lavender (Perennial). Largely used in the making of perfume. Pkt., 5c

Marjoram, Sweet. Used both in the green and dry state for seasoning. Pkt., 5c

Rosemary (Perennial). Leaves used for seasoning and making of perfume. Pkt., 5c

Sage (Perennial). Grown very extensively for seasoning. Pkt., 5c

Thyme (Perennial). Well known and grown to a considerable extent for seasoning. Pkt., 5c

CUCUMBERS

Culture—Sow for early crops in March, and for succession, monthly to September. In frostless locations, September sowing will bring winter crop. Sow six to ten seeds in hills four to six feet apart and pull out all but three strongest plants. Best soil is a light, sandy, rich one, retentive of moisture. One ounce will plant fifty hills; three pounds will plant one acre.

Davis Perfect Cucumber—New—One of the very handsomest of the very long white spine cucumbers.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10

Early Fortune—Highly esteemed for the attractive medium-sized pickles which it produces. It bears profusely. The fruits are dark green, tender, crisp, and fine for slicing. They are of uniform, cylindrical shape.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10

Champion Long Green—Beautiful in shape and color and of the finest quality. The fruit is long, cylindrical, dark green, with very white, crisp and tender flesh. The vine is vigorous and productive.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10

Perfected Long White Spine—A selected strain of the White Spine. Is very uniform in size and exceedingly early; makes long growth—ten to twelve inches. The variety for forcing and early market.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00

Chicago Pickling—Originating in Chicago it is now known the country over as one of the most valuable of the pickling varieties. Of robust growth, it is a reliable and heavy cropper. Fruit is a fine dark green color. In shape, tapering to each end and very uniform. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.

Japanese Climbing—While all cucumbers are running vines this variety is much more so. It also quickly climbs on poles or trellises. It is entirely distinct. Qual-



ity is splendid. Well adapted for pickling as well as for slicing for salads.

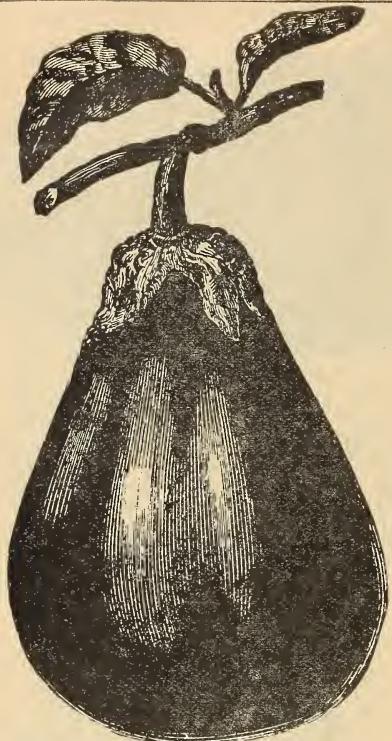
Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.25

N. O. Market—Very long and dark green, and superior for table use.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10

West India Gherkin—Oval-shaped; prickly; for pickling only.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50



New Orleans Market Eggplant.

EGG PLANT PLANTS.

During the months of March, April and May we can supply nice plants of the N. O. Market variety at \$5.00 per 1,000.

Let us have your orders.

EGG PLANTS.

Culture—Sow seed in hot bed, cold frame or box, in warm place. Seeds are slow to germinate and soil must be light and sandy, mixed with leaf mold, if obtainable, and drainage must be good. Transplant deeply, in rich soil, not too early, so as to be checked by late frosts. A hot weather plant, and if first sowing fails, make another at once. One ounce of seed will produce 2,000 plants.

Black Beauty—A handsome, extra early, large variety.

Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$5.00

Improved New York Spineless—The standard, largest and best.

Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$5.00

N. O. Market. Favorite with market gardeners here.

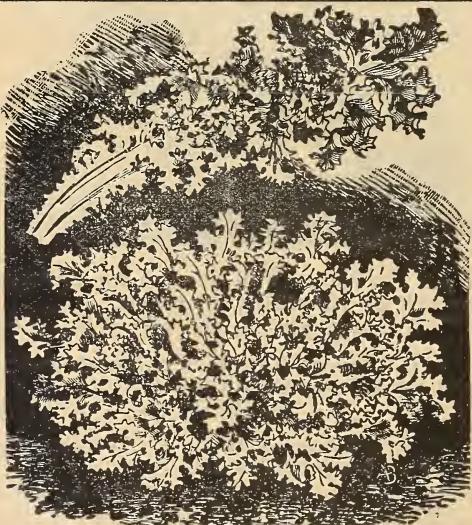
Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$5.00

Florida High Bush—A new variety of strong, upright growth, fruit large, of excellent quality and usually borne a foot or more above ground.

Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.10

PROFIT FROM VEGETABLES.

Truck Farmers Near Town Have Big Advantage in Retailing.



Green Curled Endive.

Since the establishment of municipal markets in various parts of the city and a free license to the producer, allowing the retailing of fresh vegetables and small fruits, poultry and dairy products. The road to success depends largely upon the small farmer living on a good wagon road, within five miles of the city, can build up a profitable trade for all he can produce of fresh vegetables, fruits, poultry and dairy products. The road to success depends largely upon the ability of the grower to furnish a good article in season, give honest measure and to have polite, obliging manners. Politeness, honesty and quality of produce goes a long way in making and holding custom. Vegetables for the retail trade may be allowed to become fully ripe; for the wholesale market they must be gathered when not quite ripe. Cabbage, turnips, beets, carrots and salsify roots gathered fresh from the garden are tender and well flavored. Any one accustomed to eating freshly gathered vegetables will readily give an extra price for such.

ENDIVE.

One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill; four pounds will plant an acre.

Culture—Seed may be sown at any time except February and March—sow in drills three feet apart and thin to ten inches in the row; ten days before wanted for the market, bring the outer leaves to the center and tie together, which bleaches the inner leaves.

Green Curled—Leaves finely laciniated, giving the plant a mossy appearance.

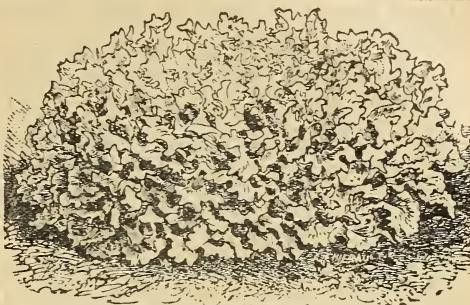
Per oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25

Batavian Round—Larger leaved than the above, but equally as good.

Per oz., 15c $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50

Italian Red Ribbed Endive—The most popular variety; producing beautifully curled, dark green leaves; crisp, tender and branches cream white.

Per oz., 15c $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50



Broad-Leaved Escarole

Big Boston—A most desirable large variety. For outdoor planting it is unsurpassed, as it does very well under great variations of temperature; leaves broad, smooth, thin, of a light green color; heads solid.

Per oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.25

Early Market—A small globular head of good quality; sweet and buttery in flavor; very early.

Per oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10

California Cream Butter—A fine summer variety; grows slowly and keeps well.

Per oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10

LETTUCE

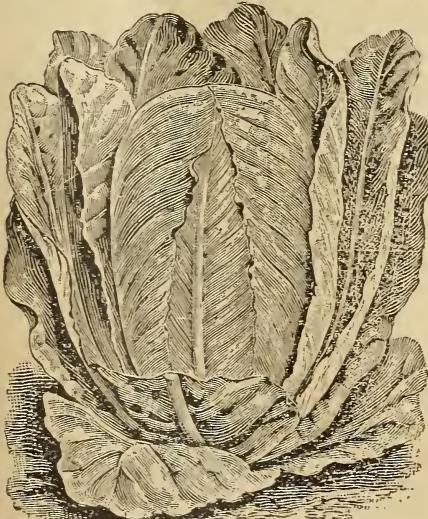
Culture—May be sown every month in the year. To obtain the best results, the plants should be grown rapidly, therefore the soil should be made as rich and friable as possible by frequent cultivation and a liberal application of stable manure. Sow either in beds and then transplant when two inches high, or sow in drills and thin to one foot apart for heading varieties, and let the rows be eighteen inches apart. Hoe often to prevent going to seed. One ounce of seed will produce about 3,000 plants. Three pounds to an acre.

CABBAGE OR HEADING VARIETIES.

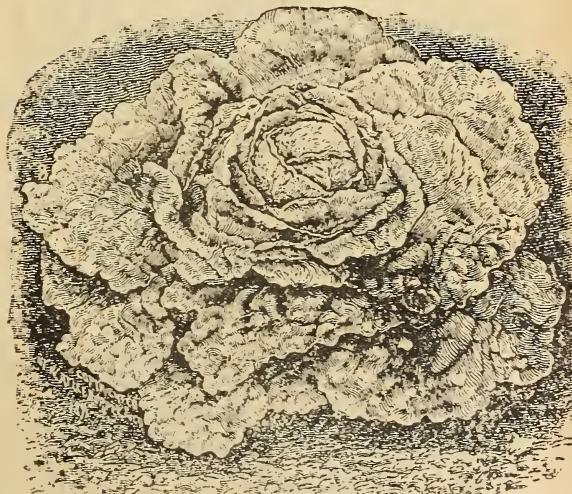
Black Seeded Butter—Medium size, of splendid quality; head firm and globular, sweet and buttery.

Per oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10

BEST VARIETIES
OF LETTUCE TO GROW
FOR SHIPMENT TO
NORTHERN MARKETS.



Perfection Paris Co.'s Lettuce.



Large Passion Lettuce.

FREE FLOWER SEED WITH EVERY ORDER.

Large Passion—A selected strain, large, solid heads.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10

Improved Royal Cabbage—A large, white cabbage variety.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10

May King—Extra large, round solid heads, light green outside, with clear yellow heart; splendid flavor.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00

Trocadero (French Strain)—One of the best varieties for shipping.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25

Perfection Paris Cos—An excellent variety; large, crisp, tender and of fine flavor; resists warm weather and is the best Cos lettuce yet introduced. Known also as Ro-maine Cos.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25

Perfected Salamander—One of the leading head varieties in cultivation, especially adapted for summer purposes; solid heads of light green color, with delicious buttery flavor.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00

White Summer Cabbage—Compact, globular head; medium size; of decided butter flavor and sweet.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00

Giant Italian Fennel.

Sow during fall and spring in rows. In flavor it resembles celery. Has been largely grown of late for shipping to Northern markets. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

GARLIC.

This is a vegetable which is used to a great extent in the South, especially in Louisiana. It is used chiefly by the foreign population to flavor stews, and so forth.

Lb., 30c

Write for prices on larger quantities.

KALE, OR BORECOLE.

Culture—Sow and treat same as cabbage, but June sowing brings best results for the tall sorts. Transplant to rows two and one-half to three feet apart, with plants eighteen inches apart in rows. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

Dwarf Curled, or German Greens—Very hardy, excellent for spring use.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25

KOHL-RABI.

One ounce of seed will sow about 200 feet of drill, or produce 1,500 plants in seed bed.

Culture—Plant and treat like cabbage, and remember that rapid, continuous growth produces the tender plant. The flavor is similar to turnips, yet far superior in palatableness. No Southern home should be without this vegetable. Seed may be sown at any time you would plant cabbage.

White Vienna—Flesh white and tender, and tops very short; a rapid grower and a favorite trucker's sort.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50



Big Boston Lettuce.

BROCCOLI.

Broccoli requires the same treatment as cauliflower. The heads are tender, white and of delicate flavor. An ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

White Cape kinds are creamy-white, medium, compact; sure to form; delicate flavor.

Oz., 50c

LEEK.

Belongs to the onion family. Sow early in the fall or spring in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, covering with one-half inch of fine soil, firmly pressed down. Thin so as to leave two plants to a foot of row, and draw the earth about them when cultivating. If one desires very white and tender leeks, transplant when about six inches high, setting four inches apart in trenches about two feet apart and gradually earth up like celery.

London Flag—This variety is hardy, of good quality, and is extensively cultivated in this country.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.90

Large Rouen—Stems very large, but comparatively short; the leaf is very broad covered with whitish bloom. Stands a long time in condition for use.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.80



White Vienna Kohl-Rabi.

Monstrous Carentan—The largest variety; often three inches in diameter and becoming very white and tender. An exceptionally hard and desirable sort.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.60

MUSTARD.

Culture—Sow any time in the year, though autumn sowing brings best greens for they revel in cool weather. Not particular as to soil, though a medium heavy one is best.

Large-Leaved Curled—The favorite kind here, sown largely for the market. Leaves are pale green, large and curled or scalloped on the edges.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c

White or Yellow London—This is the common White Mustard of commerce, used both as a salad and for flavoring purposes.

Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c

Giant Ostrich Plume—This is a splendid variety for the market gardeners and amateurs, and will surely give satisfaction wherever planted. The leaves are beautifully curled, much more than our regular curled variety, but the same quality.

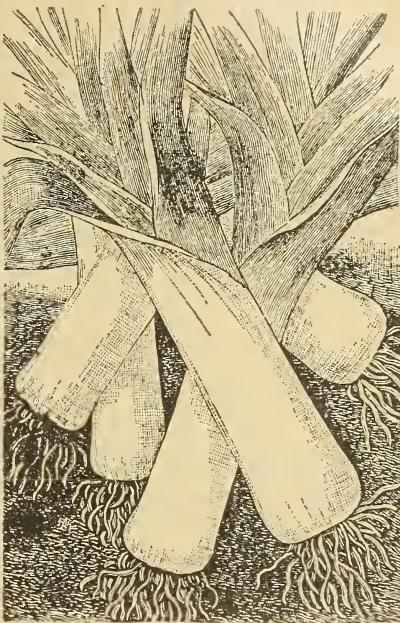
Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c

Chinese Very Large Cabbage-Leaved—A European variety, with light green, very large leaves. It has not the same taste as the large-leaved or the large curled, but will stand longer before going to seed.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c

MUSHROOMS.

Mushrooms can be grown in any dark room or cellar where the temperature is kept at 50 to 70 degrees. From some old pasture, procure good, rich soil and store it away. To every bushel of this add two bushels of fresh horse manure. Of this well-mixed compound prepare a bed, say 4 feet wide. Put down a thin layer and pound it down hard, and so on till the bed is 12 to 18 inches thick. It soon becomes pretty hot, but let the heat recede until it is 85 to 90 degrees. Then make holes, say, a foot apart, and put in the spawn. Two or three pieces as large as a walnut to each hole. Cover the holes and press the soil down solid and smooth. Let the bed remain in this condition about twelve days; then cover the bed with two inches of fresh loam, and over this put 4 or 5 inches of hay or straw, and the work is done. If the temperature is right, in six to eight weeks you may expect mushrooms. The beds will continue bearing from twenty to thirty days. After the first crop is gathered, spread over the bed an inch of fresh soil, moisten with warm water, and cover with hay as before. The main conditions in Mushroom-growing are proper and uniform temperature and very rich soil. One pound of Spawn is sufficient for a bed 2x6 feet. We receive fresh Spawn several times a year from the best makers.



Monstrous Carentan Leek.

American Pure-Culture Spawn—A very superior article, made in this country from carefully selected spawn, which it is claimed is much more vigorous than the imported article, and will produce Mushrooms of a very superior quality and flavor.

Price, "Standard Bricks," Pure-Culture Spawn: One brick, by mail, postpaid, 35c; by express, 30c; 5 bricks, by express, \$1.10; 10 bricks, \$2.00; 25 bricks, \$4; 50 bricks, \$7.00; 100 bricks, \$13.00; 140 bricks (one case) \$18.

Price, "Direct Bricks," Pure-Culture Spawn. Inoculated direct from the original culture. No. 8, cream-white; No. 9, white; per brick, 30c, postpaid 40c; 5 bricks, \$1.40; 10 bricks, \$2.30; 50 bricks, \$10.50.



Giant Curled Mustard.

MUSKMELONS

Culture—Sow from March to July, according to climatic conditions, in hills six feet apart, each way; some prefer six to eight feet. If sown early, twenty seeds should be planted to a hill; later planting requires less. Cover about one inch deep. Thin out to three or four of the strongest plants in each hill. Before plants are up, scatter ashes, old plaster or tobacco dust on top of hill to keep away insects from young plants. A light, warm soil is preferable, though they may be grown in any. One ounce of seed will plant about 100 hills.

Hoodoo—A new and excellent variety; an ideal shipper of medium size; rind thin; flesh very thick, firm and highly flavored; of fine texture and delicious flavor.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10

Extra-Early Hackensack—Very popular sort, producing large, handsome, extra early melons of best quality. It is some two weeks earlier and almost as large as the famous Jersey Hackensack; fruit nearly round, deeply ribbed and very coarsely netted. The flesh is green and most delicious.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10

Banana—Grows one and a half to two feet in length and three or four inches in diameter; flesh salmon, and exquisitely flavored, resembling banana. Brings a high price in Eastern markets.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$\$1.10

New Orleans Market—A large, ribbed, rough-netted Melon in universal demand during the entire season.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10

Rocky Ford, Pink Meat—The Pink Meat Rocky Ford Cantaloupe has become very popular in the last two or three years. We cannot give a picture of it, but it is quite similar in appearance to an Eden Gem type of Rocky Ford, but flesh is pink.

Its shipping qualities are excellent, quality all that can be desired, and we believe is destined to be very popular. We offer for the first time this year.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10

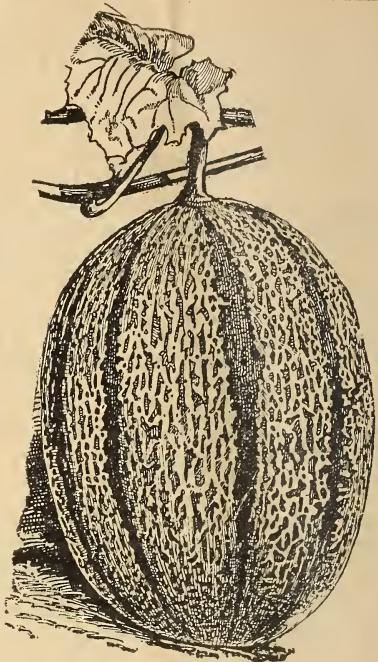
Texas Cannon Ball—This melon should be more universally grown as it has considerable merit. It is slightly larger than the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe, is perfectly round, heavily netted, with no ribs, and has the thickest flesh of any melon grown. Flesh is green in color and of good flavor.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10

Honey Dew Melon—The delicious honey-like flavor of this new melon created a sensation wherever used last year. The fruit is of good size, weighing 6 to 8 pounds; light cream colored, smooth skin with thick, rich and sweet flesh of light green color. The rind is thin but tough and so close that the rich flesh is radically sealed up where it keeps in finest condition for several months after it is ripe.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50

Delicious Gold Lined Rocky Ford—This melon has proved all we claimed for it.



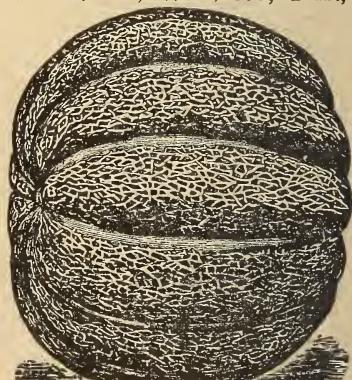
Rocky Ford Melon.

Its popularity has increased and our sales have far exceeded our expectations. We have carefully inspected every strain and type of Rocky Ford Cantaloupe, and we believe this to be the very best type, for all purposes, that there is in existence. It is an ideal crate melon, fruits all being uniform throughout the fields, and loss from under-size and oversize is very small, and its quality can not be excelled. Medium size, solid, net, gold lined next to a small seed cavity, excellent quality; vines hardy, thrifty and rust resistant.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10

Solid Net Burrell's Gem—This melon was offered by us for the first time last season. It is certainly a dandy! and we believe it will supersede all ordinary stocks of this popular melon. Its shape is better and its solid net gives it a more handsome appearance than the old style Burrell's Gem.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10



New Orleans Market Melon.

WATERMELONS

Culture—Sow when weather is warm enough, any time from March to July, in hills six to eight feet apart, and thin out to two or three best plants. Plant a dozen seeds to a hill, from one to two inches deep and sow ashes, etc., as for muskmelons. All melons like a deep, loose soil. Hoe often and gradually hill up until the vines touch; after the flowers appear pinch off the extreme ends of the most luxuriant shoots.

Alabama Sweet—A very popular variety in the South, especially in Texas, where they grow it in preference to any other. In shape it is long, color dark green, flesh red and absolutely stringless.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c

Florida Favorite—An old popular, long-stripe melon of good quality.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c

Ice Cream (White Seeded)—This variety is annually increasing in popularity; it grows to a medium size; nearly oval, of a pale green color, and has a thinner rind than any other variety; flesh is bright crimson, crisp and of delicious flavor.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c

Georgia Rattlesnake, or Gypsy—Standard Southern variety, which possesses remarkable shipping qualities; oblong, scarlet flesh, crisp and juicy.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c

Halbert Honey—Oblong, dark green skin, thin rind, crimson flesh, luscious flavor.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c

Kleckley's Sweet—This new melon is one of the best for the home market or family use. The melons are large, eighteen to twenty inches long and ten to twelve inches in diameter, dark green; rind thin, flesh scarlet and very sweet.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c

Tom Watson—An exceedingly popular melon in the South. Fruit large, running at times as high as sixty pounds. Rind thin but tough, consequently a good shipper. A dark green in color with flesh a brilliant scarlet. Very large with small seed area. An early variety of delicious flavor.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c

Blue Gem—A cross between Kolb's Gem and Duke Jones, but better than either; a good shipping melon of fine flavor.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c

Lone Star—It has proven to be the best melon for this section, either for market or family use. This melon is above medium and very uniform in size; a prolific bearer, oblong in shape; the rind is of mottled green and black color, somewhat like the Rattlesnake, but of a darker green. The flesh is of a deep red color, solid, crisp and

very sweet in flavor. It cannot be excelled by any variety. It is one of the leading varieties for the South.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., \$90c

OKRA

Culture—Sow in the spring after soil is warm, in rows two to three feet apart, putting seed down two inches. When well up, thin to eight or ten inches apart. Hoe soil up against stem of plant.

This vegetable produces long, nutritious pods, which when young, are used in soups and stews, to which they impart a rich flavor. One ounce of seed will sow fifty feet of row.

Long Green—Later and more productive; ribbed pods.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c, 1 lb., 50c

Perkins' Mammoth—Plant dwarf; very productive. Produces beautiful, long, slender green pods, which remain tender a long time. An extra choice variety.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c

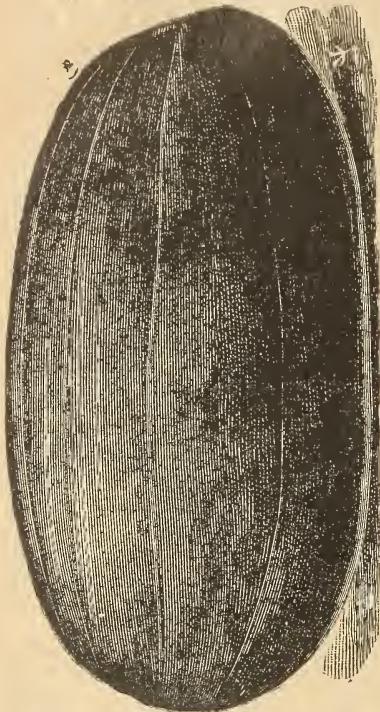
White Velvet—rods round, smooth, free from seams; exceedingly tender, well flavored and very prolific.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c

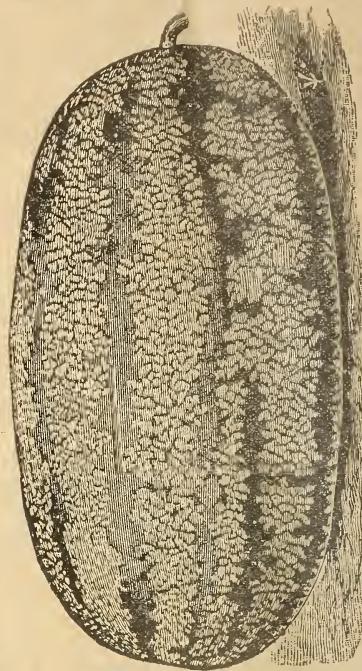
French Market Dwarf Prolific—One of the earliest and most productive of all Okras. It is a cross between the Tall Growing and the Winter Velvet varieties; commencing to bear when six inches high, producing a pod at the stem of each leaf, and continues bearing until the plant reaches its maximum height, seven feet. Pods are light green, nearly round and smooth. The cut is an exact reproduction of a single plant. It will supersede all other varieties for market and shipping.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.



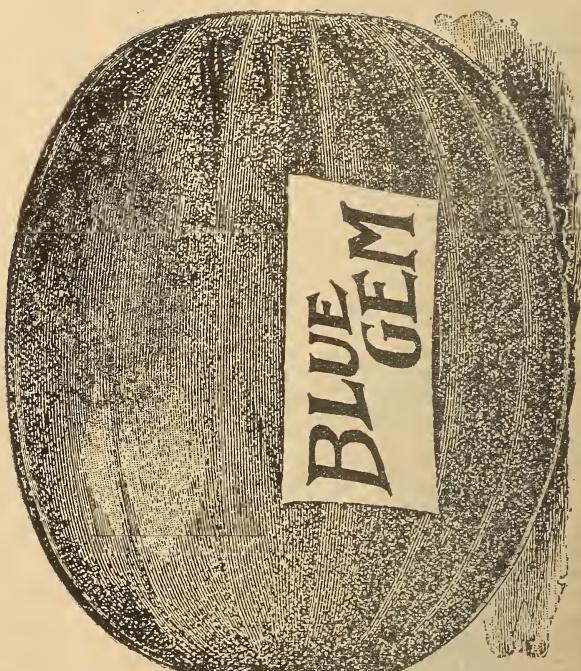
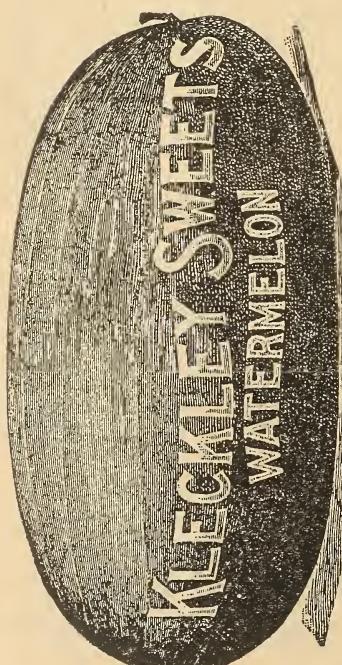


Watson Watermelon.



Rattlesnake Melon.

MARKET GARDENERS SHOULD WRITE FOR SPECIAL CASH PRICES.



WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE ON LARGER QUANTITIES.

ONIONS

1 Oz. Seed to 100 Feet Drill; 5 lbs. to an Acre.

Culture: In this latitude the seed should be sown from the 15th of September to about the 15th of November. If sown sooner, a good many will throw up seed stalks, which impair the keeping quality of the Onion. We sow the seed broadcast; protect the seed beds by spreading green moss over them, which is removed every evening and replaced in the morning. Some gardeners use Latania leaves for covering the beds. When the seed is coming up, in seven or nine days, the cover has to be removed entirely, but if the weather is dry, the watering has to be continued. They thrive best in loamy soil.

When the plants have reached the size of a goose quill they are transplanted into rows, which can be from one to two feet apart, according to the mode of cultivation, and about five to six inches apart in rows. The ground should be thoroughly prepared before setting out plants. We generally shorten the tops and roots. In April the Onion will be ready to take up.

In sections where it is too cold to sow Onion seed in the fall, the Creole can be sown in January and February.

Bermuda Red—An early variety resembling the White Bermuda, except in color, which is a pale red, flesh crisp and mild in flavor. A fine market onion. (Teneriffe grown seed.)

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.10

Bermuda White—Teneriffe-grown. Broad and flat, a pale straw color; fresh, crisp, solid and mild in flavor.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50

Crystal White Wax—A very early onion of the Bermuda type; pure white in color and of mild flavor, especially adapted for fall planting for the early markets.

Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50

Louisiana or Red Creole—Best for the South; good keeper.

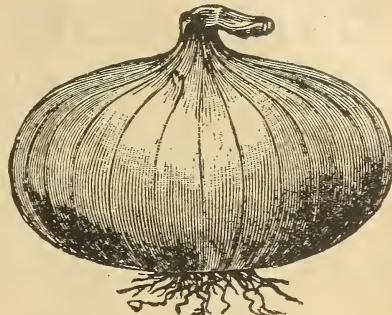
Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50

Large Red Wethersfield—Grows very large, keeps well and is of fine flavor.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50

Mammoth Silver King—A very large growing white onion, uniform in shape.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00



Red Creole Onion.

Yellow Globe Danvers—A well known early onion of fine quality. Flesh white and firm. Color a bright orange; grows to a good size, hardy, a sure cropper and excellent keeper.

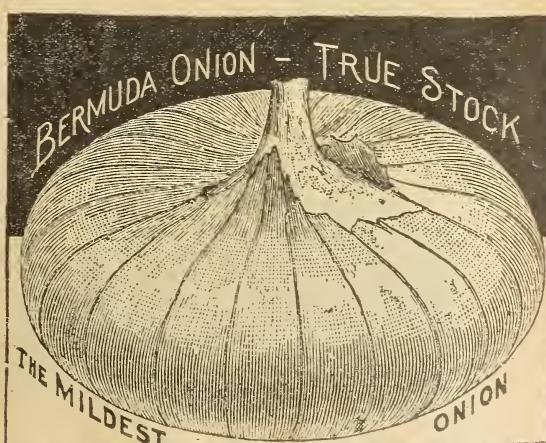
Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50

Australian Brown—First among the requirements of the market gardener in selection of an onion is its shipping qualities. The producer for home use finds this feature of equal value, for it insures him a prime supply of the vegetable at all times. The flesh is pure white, close layered, juicy and tender, growing to a good size. This hardy variety does especially well in the South, and when planted in rich, sandy soil and given an abundance of water, will produce more to the acre than any onion that has come under our observation.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$3.00

Prize-Taker—The largest of the yellow onions, globular in shape, of a pale straw color. Produces enormous crops; bulbs frequently weigh as much as three pounds each.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$3.00



ONION SETS

During their season we carry a full line of Red, Yellow and White Onion Sets, on which we will be glad to make figures in larger quantities than listed.

Onion Sets, when planted in January and February, here in the South, will most always produce fine large bulbs. They should be set out in rows five or six inches apart and about eight or ten inches in the rows.

| | Pt. | Qt. | Pk. |
|---------------------|-----|-----|------|
| Red Western | 15 | 25 | 75 |
| Yellow Creole | 15 | 25 | 1 00 |
| White Western | 15 | 25 | 75 |
| White Bermuda | 15 | 30 | 1 00 |

If Onion Sets, in pints or quarts, are ordered by express or freight, DEDUCT 5c pt. and 10c qt.

PARSLEY

Culture—Best sown during cool weather—August to May. Succeeds best in rich, moist soil. Sown thickly in drills one foot apart and one-half inch deep. When the plants are two inches high, thin them out to four inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow about fifty feet of row, or give 500 plants.

Champion Moss-Curled—Vigorous compact-growing variety; excellent for garnishing and flavoring; also a handsome decorative plant; leaves fine and crisp, resembling moss; a most popular sort for the market and home garden.

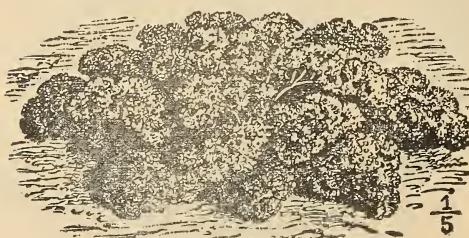
Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c

Plain Leaved—This is the kind raised for New Orleans market.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c

Double Curled—The leaves of this variety are curled. It has the same flavor as the other kind. Has been largely grown of late for shipping.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c



Curled Parsley.

SHALLOTS

Culture: A small-sized Onion which grows in clumps. It is generally grown in the South, and used in its green state for soups, stews, etc. There are two varieties, the red and white; the latter variety is the most popular. In the fall of the year the bulbs are divided and set out in rows a foot apart, and four to six inches in the rows. They grow and multiply very fast, and can be divided during winter and set out again. Late in the spring, when the tops become dry, they have to be taken up, thoroughly dried and stored in a dry, airy place.

Prices, pt., 20c; qt., 30c., postpaid.

New crop ready August 1st. Write for price in bushel lots.

PARSNIP

1 Ounce Seed to 250 Feet of Drill.

Culture: Should be sown in deep, mellow soil, deeply spaded, as the roots are long, in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart. When the plants are three inches high thin out to three inches apart in the rows. Sow from September to November for winter, and January to March for spring and summer crops.

The Hollow Crown, or Sugar—Is the kind generally cultivated; it possesses all the good qualities for which other varieties are recommended.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.50

SORREL.

Culture—Sow any time in deep, moist soil, even sour soils are preferable to what is considered good garden loam. Used same as spinach.

Large-Leaved French—Used for salads, and highly recommended when cooked like spinach.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50



Broad-Leaved Sorrel.

PEPPER

Culture—Sow in hot beds in November and December, or in cold frames or boxes in early spring. Transplant when the weather is favorable, about April, to open ground in rows eighteen inches apart and ten inches apart in the row. The ground should be highly manured before transplanting. When about six inches high, hoe the plants, and earth up slightly, keeping well watered at all times.

New Pimiento—Mildest and sweetest of all Peppers. Largely grown for canning purposes.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

Chinese Giant—Most desirable, new; large variety; thick flesh, mild and sweet.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.90; lb., \$6.00

Ruby King—A large growing sweet pepper of the Neapolitan type; strong grower and prolific.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.90; lb., \$6.00

Large Sweet Spanish—Large and excellent for mangoes.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00,

Cayenne—Pods small, long and tapering; coral red when ripe, very hot and strong, best kind for seasoning pickles; the Cayenne Pepper of commerce.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00

Chili, Small—Pods pendant, shapely, conical, about one and one-half inches in length; very piquant; excellent for pickles.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00

Tabasco—Medium size, bright pods; very hot, best for pepper sauce.

Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50

Red Cluster—Fruit grows in clusters. It is very prolific and of dwarf habit.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00



Cayenne Pepper.

SPINACH.

Culture—An all-year crop. Sow early in fall and spring, in drills one foot apart, and thin the plants as you need them for cooking. For winter and spring use, sow in September. One ounce of seed will sow about seventy-five feet of row.

Bloomsdale, or Savoy-Leaved—The earliest of all the varieties, and one of the best for autumn planting for early use. The leaf of this sort is wrinkled same as Savoy cabbage.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c

Flanders Broad-Leaved—Round seed; excellent and productive.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25

Large Viroflay—For either spring or fall sowing. Produces great quantities of large, thick, roundish leaves.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.10



Savoy Spinach.



PUMPKIN.

Culture—Plant in May, June and July for best results, about five seeds to a hill, and keep three best plants; hills eight feet apart. Soil should be kept damp and free from weeds. When planted among corn take every fourth row. Keep as far from melons and cucumbers as possible, as they are apt to mix. One pound of seed will plant about 400 hills.

Cheese—Size large; reddish orange; flesh thick, fine and sweet; keeps well.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c

Connecticut Field, or Jack O'Lantern—A fine variety for dairy ranchers, adding much to the quality and quantity of the milk and butter; an excellent keeper and can be strongly recommended.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c

Cushaw, or Crook-Neck—Solid flesh, fine and sweet; keeps well.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00

Japanese Pie—The flesh is nearly solid; the seed cavity beingg very small, fine grained, dry and sweet, having much the taste and appearance of sweet potatoes. They ripen early, keep well and are fine for home use.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00

Large Sweet Field—Popular among the local growers; size verw large; hardy and productive.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c

Large Yellow Mammoth Potiron—Rich, dark yellow; the flesh of a little lighter shade; a remarkable keeper.

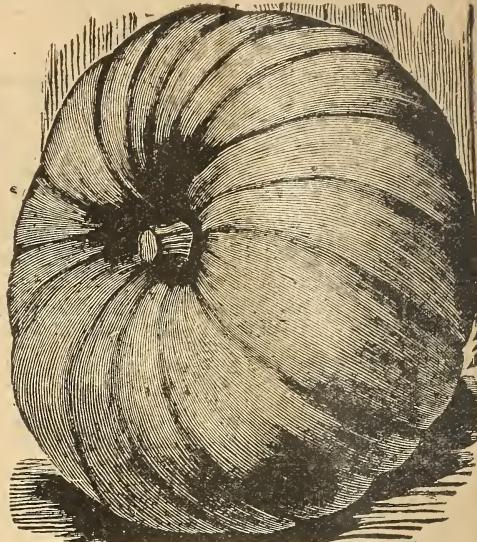
Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00

Mammoth Tours, or Jumbo—King of mammoths. Is very productive, often weighing 150 pounds, and a good keeper.

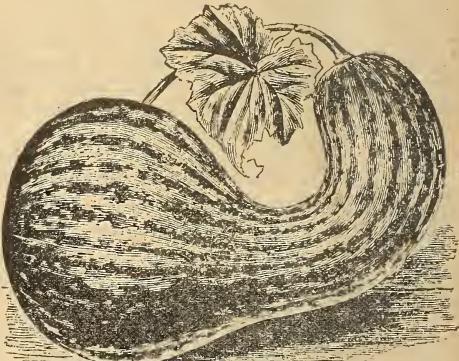
Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25

Sweet or Early Sugar—This is the small, sweet pumpkin that has made the New England States famous for their pumpkin pies. It is very fine-grained, and a splendid keeper.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c



Golden Yellow Mammoth Pumpkin.



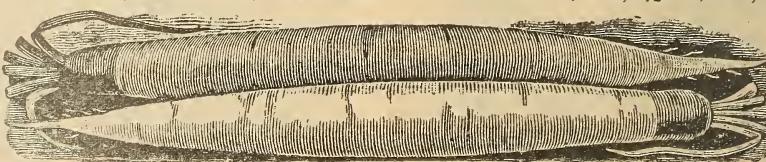
Cashaw Crookneck Pumpkin.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

Culture—Sow in early spring, one inch deep, in drills one foot apart and thin young plants to three or four inches apart in the row. The soil should be deep and loose, and never allowed to get dry. General care same as for parsnips and carrots.

Sandwich Island—Of enormous size, very tender and delicious. Long, white tapering roots, less liable to branch. A favorite with market gardeners.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50



Sandwich Island Salsify.

PEAS

1 Qt. to 100 Feet of Drill; 1½ Bushels to an Acre.

Culture: Peas are a fine vegetable, and therefore are very generally cultivated. It is best to plant in ground matured the previous year, else they will make more vines than peas. As a general thing, the Dwarf kinds require richer ground than the tall-growing varieties. Marrowfat Peas, planted in rich ground, will not bear well, but they produce in sandy, light soil.

Peas have to be planted in drills two inches deep and from two to three feet apart, according to the height they may grow.

American Wonder—Extra early, dwarf, compact growth, wrinkled. Our stock is excellent.

Gradus or Prosperity—Early as American Wonder, pods as large as Telephone; a superior variety.

Nott's Excelsior—A popular early, tender pea, combining the good qualities of the American Wonder and Premium Gem Peas; of fine quality and sweetness; most desirable for market garden and home garden.

Alaska—One of the very earliest and best.

First and Best—Our standard market garden, extra early peas.

Dwarf Telephone—This grand pea is rapidly gaining favor among gardeners of all classes. In habit it is dwarf and stocky. Bears close planting, and requires no sticks or supports. The pods frequently measure 5 inches in length, and are broad, straight and remarkably well filled. A splendid midseason variety.

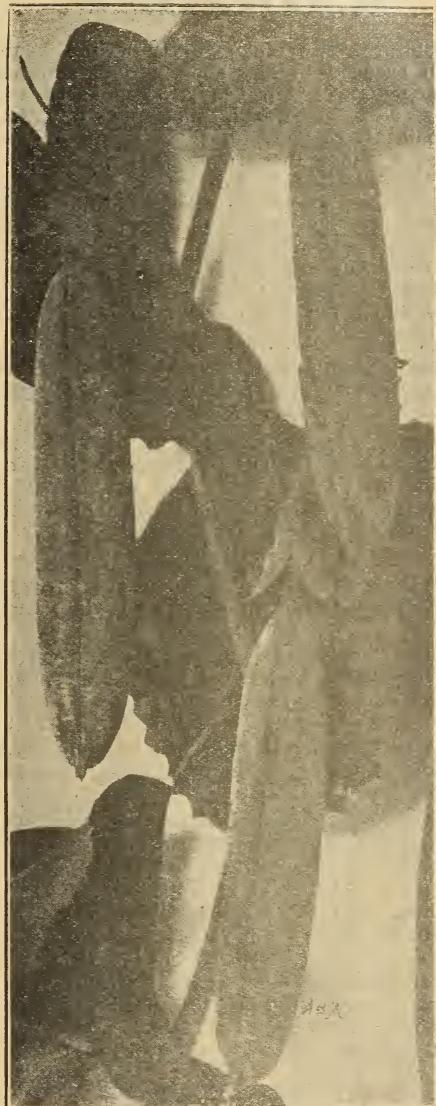
Saxonia—Of healthy, vigorous growth, and very hardy. The pods are 3½ to 4 inches long and borne in pairs. Market gardeners who tried this pea speak very highly of it, and we look forward to a large demand for seed the coming season.

Laxtonion—The largest-podded of the dwarf wrinkled peas. A splendid new variety, becoming a favorite with those who grow for the market or for the home garden. Might be called a dwarf Gradus. The peas have the same delicate flavor of that variety. Laxtonian matures earlier and is very prolific. If you have not grown this pea, try it this season.

Blackeye Marrowfat—Good, tall-growing winter variety, very productive.

Tall Telephone—An old, well-known variety. One of the best of the late maturing sorts. Pods are large, containing 8 to 10 peas of good quality and flavor.

Price of all the above varieties of Peas 40c per pound, postpaid; ½ peck \$2.00, peck \$3.50, not prepaid.



Saxonia Peas.

RHUBARB or PIE PLANT.

Culture: Sow in early spring an inch deep, and when well started thin young plants to four inches apart. Rows should be a foot apart and kept well cultivated between rows to get vigorous, sturdy plants. When the plants are one year old, remove to prepared beds in early spring, and place four feet apart each way. Do not cut until the second year. Apply manure every fall.

Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE ON BUSHEL LOTS.

RADISHES.

Culture—Sow any month of the year; will succeed in any good garden soil not over-moist or too heavy. For early and late crops a warm, sheltered situation should be chosen; for those sown in summer, a rather shady spot must be selected. For a succession, sow every two weeks. The ground where the sowing is to be made should be dug deep and raked fine. The seed is generally sown thinly broadcast, in beds four to five feet wide, with one-foot alleys between. One ounce of seed will sow about 100 feet of drill, or a bed forty square feet.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top—Roots long; pinkish color; flesh white and crisp.
Oz., 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c

Early Scarlet Globe—Undoubtedly the best known radish in cultivation; very solid, bright red color and of unequalled quality; is highly recommended for market use.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.30

French Breakfast—A fine early variety; olive shaped; scarlet body with white tips.

Oz., 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c

Long, Brightest Scarlet—Color vivid scarlet tipped with snow white; very juicy, sweet and crisp, and a rapid grower.

Oz., 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c

Long, Cincinnati Market—An improved strain of the well known Long Scarlet Short Top. Oz., 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c

Long White Icicle—In form half-long, pure white and very crisp. Very quick in growth and of delicious flavor.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00

Long, White Vienna—Practically the same as Lady Finger.
Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00

Half-Long, Deep Scarlet—Bright and crisp.
Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00

White, Strasburg—Roots long and tapering; skin and flesh pure white; firm, brittle and tender, retaining these qualities even when roots have become old.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00

Turnip, Early Scarlet, White Tipped—A handsome, very early round sort; skin bright scarlet on top and shading to white on the bottom; crisp and fine.

Oz., 10c oz.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10

Chartier—A long, smooth radish, red above and shading to clear white at the tip.
Oz., 10c oz.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10

China Rose Winter—Medium size, oblong, of a bright rose color; one of the best varieties for winter use.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00

Black Spanish Winter, Long—Grows to a large size, of oblong shape; quite solid.

Oz., 10c oz.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10



Early Scarlet Turnip Radish.



French Breakfast Radish.

SQUASHES

Culture—Sow after danger of frost is past. Light, warm soil is best. Plant in hills prepared the same as for cucumbers and melons, the bush kinds about four feet apart, and the running varieties from six to nine feet apart, according to their nature, as some will run more than others. Plant about one-half dozen seeds in each hill and thin to three best plants. The earth about the plants should be kept loose and clear from weeds until runners are well started. Cutting off the leading shoots of the running varieties is recommended as having a tendency to promote growth and early maturity of the fruit. One ounce of seed will plant from thirty to fifty hills.

Early White Bush Scalloped—An early variety, well-flavored and productive; excellent for the market.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.30

Long Island White Bush—An improved strain of Early White Scallop Bush; very prolific.

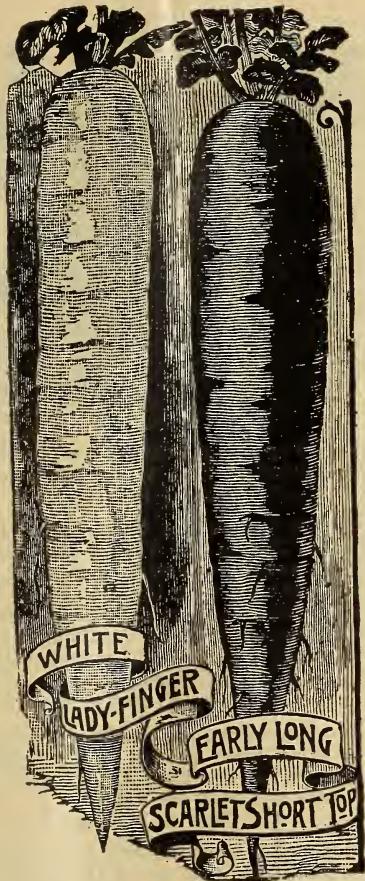
Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50

Hubbard—The finest winter variety, vigorous, productive. Fruit large, weighty, moderately warted, with hard shell; color dark bronze green. A fine grained, thick, dry, richly flavored, orange-yellow flesh. Baked, it is similar to and as luscious as a sweet potato.

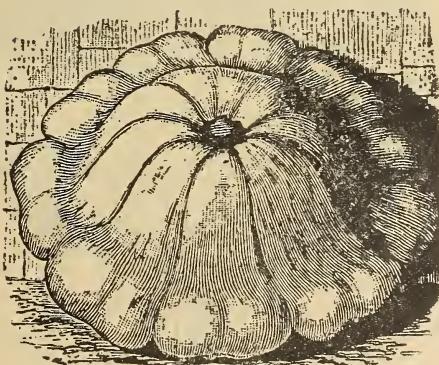
Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50

Summer Crook-Neck—This is the richest summer squash; very early and productive.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50



Half Long Scarlet Radish.



Early Bush Squash.

TURNIPS

Culture—Sow during cool weather, from August to April. For early crops, sow the Early White Flat Dutch or Early Purple Top during early winter; and for summer crops sow any of the other varieties at intervals of two weeks, in drills twelve inches apart; cover the seed lightly unless the season be very dry; thin out the plants to six or eight inches apart. For fall or winter use sow the Early White Flat Dutch or Purple Top Strap Leaf. Success in raising turnips depends upon the selection of soil and its subsequent preparation. Stir deeply.

Early Purple Top Milan—One of the earliest varieties.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50

Early White Egg—An eggshaped variety for spring and fall sowing; flesh firm, fine-grained, mild and sweet.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00

Early White Flat Dutch—White flesh, medium size, quick growth.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25

Red Top White Globe—A very fine variety, globe-shaped; flesh white and of excellent quality.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$2.00

Golden Ball—Round, smooth English turnip of fine quality; skin bright yellow; good keeper.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00



Purple Top Strap Leaf—Very productive; matures quickly; flesh white and sweet.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10

American Purple Top Ruta Baga—This is a strain of Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga of American origin, selected to a smaller top and much shorter neck than is usually found, while the roots grow to a large size and are of the finest quality and excellent for table use and stock feeding. We consider this one of the most desirable sorts.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25

Seven Top—Does not produce a good root, but is extensively grown in the South for the tops which are used as "greens." Very hardy and will grow all winter.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00

Cow Horn, or Long White—Pure white, except a little shade of green at the top; carrot-like in form, slightly crooked and growing nearly half out of the ground. Delicate and well-flavored, of very rapid growth and has obtained considerable favor as a market sort for fall and early winter.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00

Large Amber Globe—One of the best yellow fleshed varieties grown as a field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet; color of skin yellow; top green. Grows to a large size, is hardy, keeps well and is a good cropper. Very popular in the South.

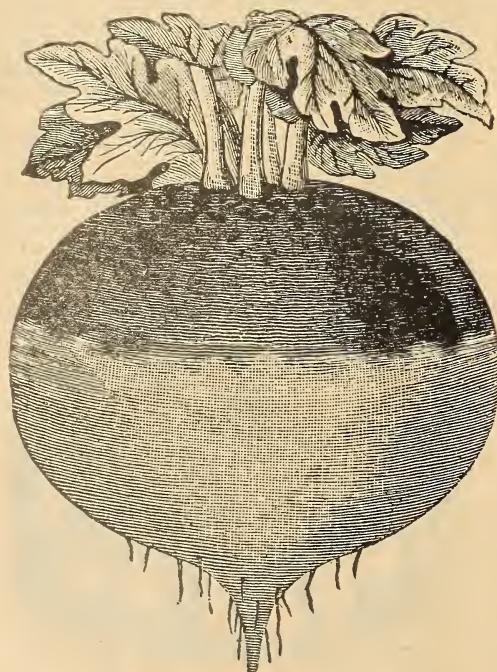
Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00

Yellow Aberdeen—Roots medium sized, round, flesh pale yellow, tender and sugary; the variety is hardy and productive and the roots keep well. It is considered as approaching very nearly to the Ruta Baga in hardiness and firmness of texture and therefore is of special value for feeding cattle.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00

Yellow Globe—A round, smooth, medium sized, light yellow turnip, with crisp, firm flesh of fine quality; a very attractive and beautiful sort.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00



Red Top Globe Turnip.



TOMATOES.

Culture—Sow in hot bed or frame, about December, for winter crop in frostless belts, or in early spring for summer crop. Growth must never be checked or a shortened fruit crop will result. When the plants are two or three inches high, thin them out and set in pots or in another bed, to give them room and make them 'stocky.' When five or six inches high, if the weather be warm and settled, transplant them to open ground, selecting a rainy day if possible; in the absence of rain, water and protect till well rooted. Set plants four feet apart each way. One ounce of seed will produce 3,000 plants. The tomato requires a rather light soil to ripen early, but if handsome fruit and a plentiful crop be desired, very rich soil should be selected and good cultivation given.

New Red Rock Tomato—One of the finest large, solid, smooth Tomatoes of very fine red color. A heavy producer and an excellent shipper.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50

Ponderosa—Grows to enormous size, sometimes weighing from two to three pounds each; very smooth and solid.

Oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50

Spark's Earliana—Early and prolific; very solid and noted as a good shipper.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00

Crimson Cushion—Bears continuously and late. Extremely large and smooth; solid as a beefsteak; nearly seedless.

Pkt. 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00

Livingston's Globe (95 days)—Of globe shape, large size, always smooth, firm fleshed, with few seeds, and ripens evenly. The color is a fine glossy rose tinged with purple. Early.

Pkt. 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00

New Stone—A splendid variety for shipping; bright scarlet, large, smooth and firm; excellent quality and one of the best for general use.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50

Early Detroit Tomato—Fruit very smooth, uniform in size, nearly globe shape, firm, excellent quality, large purplish pink in color.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00

Dwarf Stone—Vine resembles Dwarf Champion, but stronger. Fruit same color and size as the New Stone.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50

Golden Queen—The best yellow. Has a fine appearance and a distinct flavor.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00

Acme—One of the earliest and handsomest varieties. Fruit of medium size, perfectly smooth and regular in shape; a great bearer; color dark red with a purplish tint.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50

Livingston's Beauty—Of large size; grows in clusters of four or five; color glossy crimson with a purplish tinge.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50



Annuals grow, bloom and die the first year from seed. Biennials bloom the second year from seed, and then die; though many, if sown early in the spring, will flower the first year. Perennials usually bloom the second year from seed, and continue to grow and bloom for many years; some will also bloom the first year if sown early.

REMARKS ON THE CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS.

The most satisfactory way to sow all fine seed is under glass in a greenhouse, hot bed, or in the house. Flowers succeed best in a sandy loam, made rich with well rotted manure.

Make surface as smooth and fine as possible, sow seed in rows, covering each sort of seed in proportion to its size—a good natural rule being to cover twice the diameter of the seed, and press the soil firmly down over it. Do not plant any seed when the ground is wet.

The importance of uniform attention to watering may best be learned by experience and observation, but the inexperienced cultivator may be reminded that to omit a single watering, and allow the young plant germs to remain in a parched state, a too frequent indiscriminate watering usually leads to the eventual loss of the whole. As soon as the plants appear, they will require careful attention, as the least over-watering may cause them to "damp off" and suddenly destroy all your hopes. They should now have as much sun as possible, and when the weather is pleasant some air may be admitted.

Plants are usually ready to be transplanted when they have made a growth of two inches. It is a very common mistake to let them stand so close together as to crowd each other, and thus lose much of

their beauty. Give each plant plenty of room, according to its habits of growth.

Flower seeds are often sown out of time than at the proper season, because most everybody thinks of sowing when the same plants are in full bloom, and we can safely assert that more Pansy seed is called for in January and February than in September and October, and more Hyacinths and Narcissus bulbs in February than at the proper planting season. The seeds sown out of time will produce poor plants, and if they bloom at all the flowers will be imperfect and small, which is needless to say.

By setting out the young seedlings, consideration should be taken of the height and combination of colors in order to make a pretty effect.

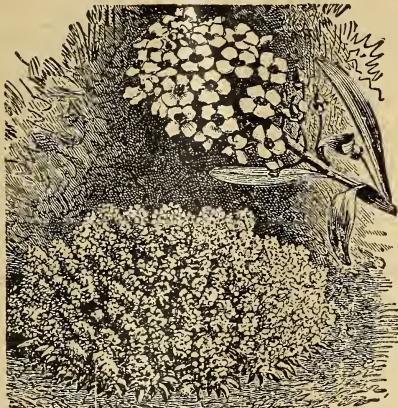
Time of Planting—The following varieties do best sown in September, October and November: Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Sweet Peas, Hollyhock, Ten Week Stocks, Larkspur, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Aster, Snap Dragon, Pot Marigold, Dusty Miller; Chinese, Japanese and Carnation Pinks, and Sweet Williams. In October: Scarel Flax, Lobelias, Grove Love, Love in the Mist, Evening Primrose, Petunia, Mignonette, Catchfly, Morning Bride, etc.

In February and March sow in sheltered places, or in a cold frame: Balsams, all varieties of Amaranthus, Scarlet Sage, Zinnias, African Marigold, Torenia, Browallia, Cosmos, Sunflower, Ice Plant, Dahlia, Gaillardia and Gomphrena. Verbena may be sown from September to January, and will bloom well.

Plant flowering bulbs from October to February. Hyacinths, Narcissus and Tulips should be planted in November and December, in order to get them to bloom to perfection. Calla Lilies, Ranunculus and Anemones planted from October to January will bloom profusely in spring and early summer. Dahlia Roots should be planted out in March and April.

FLOWER SEEDS

ALYSSUM.



Sweet Alyssum.



Comet Aster.



Quilled Aster.

A favorite little annual, because of its fragrance and abundance of bloom. As easy to grow as any weed, and blooms from early summer until severe freezing weather in fall. Sow seed very early in open ground.

Little Gem—An improved variety; much larger flowers, of a pure white, and if possible, more floriferous than the old Sweet. Plant is also more robust and spreading, a single plant forming a thick mat of flowers and foliage 12 to 15 inches across. Three and four hundred spikes of flowers in full bloom can be counted on a good plant at one time. Pkt., 5c.

ASTERS.

The acknowledged queen of autumn annuals. Indispensable for the flower garden; fine as a show plant for fairs and exhibitions, and charming pot plants. Very profuse bloomers, with exceedingly beautiful flowers of the most exquisite colors and most perfect form. There are several forms of Asters, some being inbriated like the Rose, some loose and globular like a Peony, while others are partly incurved like the Chrysanthemum.

Giant Comet—Plants tall and of much vigor, while the flowers are of extraordinary size. Flowers are formed of largest twisted and curled petals, and look exactly like the most refined forms of Japanese Chrysanthemums. Many colors mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Giant Comet, White—Immense size, snow white. Pkt., 15c.

Giant Comet. Sulphur Yellow—Superb. Pkt., 15c.

ANTIRRHINUM—GIANT SCENTED,

Or Snapdragon. (House and Garden.)

A new giant-flowered strain of the grand old Snapdragon, which in size and beauty of bloom, either in pots or garden almost equals Gladiolas.

Giant White—This new plant is a perpetual bloomer, compact and branching in habit, sending up flower spikes by the dozen, one or two feet in length, almost as large and more beautiful than Gladiolas. Color pure white, with lemon-tinted throat, and a lovely fragrance. Flowers keep two weeks after being cut. Pkt., 10c.

Giant Mixed—Many colors, all large and exceedingly fragrant. Try them both in garden and pots. Pkt., 10c.

Tom Thumb—Dwarf and a most beautiful plant. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

AGERATUM—(House and Garden.)

One of the most useful and profuse-blooming plants known. A single head of Ageratum will remain fresh and perfect for a month in the open air and from six weeks



Carnation.

to three months in the window or greenhouse.

Little Gem—A beautiful border variety. A sheet of delicate blue flowers the whole season; compact in habit. Pkt., 5c.

BALSAM—PERFECTION.

The gigantic flowers are double and perfect. It is not uncommon to see more than 500 of these magnificent flowers upon a plant at one time, the branches being perfect pyramids of bloom. The Balsam is one of the most beautiful and easily grown of all garden annuals.

White—Pure snowy white, large, double, and perfect. Pkt., 5c.

Pink—A superb sort; a clear, deep color, beautiful buds. Pkt., 5c.

Scarlet—Almost dazzling in brilliancy.

Fancy Striped—Various colors, flaked and striped. Pkt., 5c.

Fancy Spotted—Beautiful shades; all spotted white. Pkt., 5c.

Mixed Colors—No finer mixture to be obtained. Pkt., 10c.

(One packet each of the 6 for 25c.)

BELLIS—(DOUBLE DAISY)

Beautiful double flowers that appear in early spring if plants are slightly protected

over winter. Blossoms also early from spring sown seed, as plants bloom when but two or three inches high.

Double, Mixed Colors—White, crimson, rose, etc. Pkt., 10c.

COSMOS—GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA.

This strain is noted both for beauty and the gigantic size of its flowers, which measure four to five inches across; the colors are very varied and beautiful.

Choicest, Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

COSMOS—NEW EARLY FLOWERING.

Grace, dainties and brilliancy, are the characteristics of this pretty flower, with its yellow heart, encircled with broad, daisy-like petals, carried on long slender stems, rising from a cloud of feathery foliage. This **Early Flowering** strain produces flowers from July to November.

Superb Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

CARNATION—NEW MARGUERITE.

(House and Garden)

Dwarf Perpetual, Blooming in Three Months From Seed.

Think of getting Carnations in flower from seed in about three months, which last throughout the winter, and of various colors; white, pink, scarlet, purple, red, striped, mottled, flaked, variegated, etc. They are alike valuable for pot culture and for garden. Do not sow cheap Marguerite seed; it will disappoint you.

Mixed Colors—Half Dwarf, the finest strain, with large double blossoms. blooming in three months. Pkt. 10c.

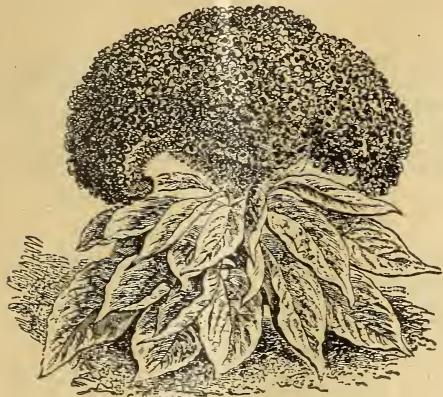
CINERARIA.—(House)

A wonderfully beautiful greenhouse or window plant, and not at all hard to grow. The large, luxuriant leaves are surmounted in late winter and spring by immense panicles of magnificent large flowers of the most brilliant colors. No flower is more showy or effective, and the flowers last in full glory for two or three months. Colors exceedingly rich and velvety, ranging from crimson-black, to pure white, through all the shades of crimson and blues, frequently with large white centers or exquisite borders.

Double Flowered—Extra choice mixed; all double. Pkt., 25c.

CALLIOPSIS.

The Calliopsis, or Coreopsis, is one of our brightest, cheeriest annuals, and as easy to grow as any weed. The myriads of gay flowers, poised on long foot-stalks above the foliage, make a mass or bed of these a dazzling sight. Pkt., 5c.



Cockscomb.

CELOSIA—(COCKSCOMB)

The old Cockscomb of our mother's garden, but vastly improved of late years. Its huge combs, from six inches to a foot across, are of the most fiery, gorgeous colors and very fine all the late summer and autumn. Start in heat and transplant in the open ground after danger of frost is over.

Pkt., 10c

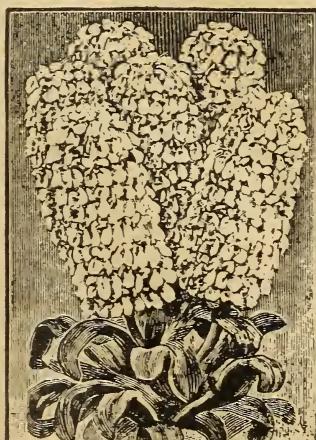
CANDYTUFT.

This good old annual has been a garden favorite for three hundred years. A fine edging plant, and good for cutting. Sow very early in the open ground.

All Colors, Mixed—Fine shades. Pkt., 5c.
Pure White—A favorite for floral work.
Pkt., 5c.

COLEUS—(House and Garden.)

Giant Leaved, Dwarf—Leaves of the largest size, and richest colors of red, blackish crimson and variegated. Highly ornamental as a pot plant, especially when showing its dense spikes of light blue flowers in autumn.
Pkt., 10c.



Empress Candytuft.

CENTAUREA MARGUERITE.

For an early summer garden flower nothing surpasses these superb new Centaureas. Each plant produces scores of flowers which are borne on long wiry stems, and are exceedingly graceful, while for cutting, for vases, or corsage wearing no flower can surpass them. Flowers 2 or 3 inches across, of the most lovely texture and superb fragrance. Sow seed in open ground very early; the plants will soon be up and blooming continues for several months. They grow like weeds in any situation.

Mixed, All Colors—Yellow, lilac, white, etc. Pkt., 5c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

(French Marguerites.)

Annual varieties much grown for cut flowers. The plants grow twelve to eighteen inches high and produce on long stems beautiful, large flowers of many bright colors. Easily grown from seed and flower freely during the Summer and Fall months. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

DAHLIAS FROM SEED.

Flowering in 3 or 4 Months.

Good Dahlias can be grown from seed, and plants will bloom the first season from seed. Anyone who can raise a Zinnia or Morning Glory can grow Dahlias from seed. They are remarkably easy to germinate. Seed sown in the house in March or April will produce flowering plants as soon as plants grown from tubers. Some of the finest, largest Dahlias, and the richest colors we have ever seen, were among seedlings. Out of a large paper of seed, no two plants will be alike in flower, while there will be every color represented from snow-white to black maroon.

Double Large-Flowered, Mixed—Will produce some magnificent varieties. Pkt., 15c.

HELIOTROPE—(House and Garden.)

New Early-Flowering, Mammoth.

This new strain of Heliotrope blooms in a short time from seed, and plants are as easily raised from seed as Pansies or Aster. The seedlings make a rapid growth and are in bloom in a short time. They bloom abundantly in the garden all summer or the year round in pots. The panicles of bloom are often six inches across, three times as large as ordinary Heliotrope, while the colors range from indigo-black through all shades of blue to almost pure white, and some with red tints, others with large white eye. In fragrance they seem to surpass the ordinary sorts. A packet of this seed will furnish a bed of flowers for your garden or lawn, and give you great handfuls of delicious blossoms all summer.

Mixed—All colors, white, violet, blue, purple, etc. Pkt., 15c.

MARIGOLD.

Petted by our grandmothers, neglected by our mothers, now once more on the high wave of popularity. Bright, showy flowers, that need only the slightest care.

French, Mixed Colors—Double flowers, rich, dark shade. Pkt., 5c.

MIRIBILIS—(Four O'Clocks.)

Plants are crowded for months with innumerable silk-like flowers of the most ravishing colors, and exhaling a delicious perfume. Indeed, the celebrated "Jockey Club" perfume is made from Longiflora.

Tom Thumb Yellow Leaved—Mixed colors. A new dwarf strain of great beauty. Grows only 12 inches high, and each plant is a compact mass of lovely yellowish leaves, which in evening are hidden by hundreds of gay blossoms of all colors and variegations. Pkt., 5c.

NICOTIANA.

Really one of the most satisfactory of all garden or pot flowers, and equally valuable for either purpose. Sanderae and the new Sanderae-Affinis Hybrids are entirely new and beautiful beyond description, and loaded with flowers at all times. Nothing can surpass them for beauty, profusion of bloom and ease of culture. Blooms in 60 days from time of sowing seed, either in garden or pots.

Sanderae—Plants from seed attain a height of two to three feet in less than three months and are covered with exquisite long tubular blossoms of a fine deep crimson color. Makes a splendid contrast with the old white variety, N. Affinis, and is not only a superb garden plant, but is also a great pot plant for fall and winter blooming. Don't miss it. Pkt., 5c.

CLIMBING NASTURTIUMS.

Climbing Nasturtiums can be used as bedders by pegging the long shoots to the ground, as low climbers for window or screen, or used as house climbers in winter. They are never molested by insects, and are quick, clean growers that soon cover themselves with flowers of the brightest, richest colors. They withstand heat and drought well.

Mixed. All Colors—Very fine. Oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.

DWARF NASTURTIUMS.

If we were asked to name the six best annuals, the Nasturtium would be one of them. They are so easy to grow that a six-year-old child could plant them and care for them, and they have every good quality of a bedding plant—compact habit, attractive foliage, intensely bright and beautiful flowers, borne profusely the whole season, not troubled by insects, and standing dry weather well. Pkt., 5c.



Mignonette.

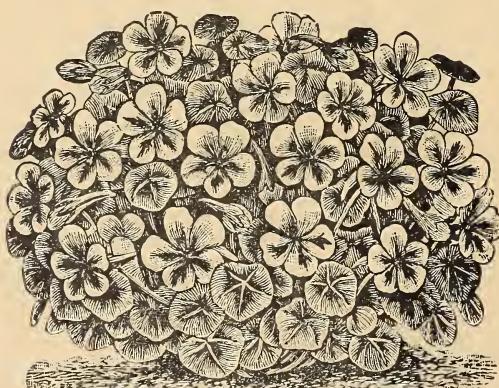
LOBELIA—(Finest Mixed)

A beautiful dwarf-growing plant with delicate little blue and white flowers for borders and vases. Pkt., 5c.

MIGNONETTE.

Mignonette is the French word for "little darling." No more expressive word could well be found for the sweet flower. No garden is complete without its plot of Mignonette, no nosegay finished without its sprig of this sweet-smelling flower. We pride ourselves on our choice strains of this favorite flower and believe no finer seed can be procured anywhere. Sow early in the ground for summer blooming and in pots any time for the window.

Common Sweet—The small-flowered variety; very sweet. Pkt., 5c.



Nasturtium.



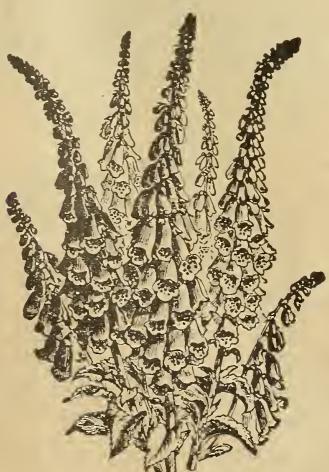
Bachelor Button or Corn Flower.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS.

Flowers of eternal beauty, those that never fade. Unsurpassed for winter decoration and when made into bouquets, or arrayed in vases, they last for years. Should be cut and dried when in bud and blossom.

Gomphrena, Mixed Colors—Good for garden and make neat pot plants. Plants bear great quantities of clover-like blossoms, altogether different in appearance from any other everlasting, and very attractive. Pkt., 5c.

Helichrysum. Monstrosum Mixed—Plants grow two feet high, and are very hardy, blooming until late autumn. An easy plant to grow, and flowers are very bright. The



Foxglove.

white and light-colored varieties color easily obtainable and used in wreaths, etc. Pkt., 5c. and are often dyed in shades not otherwise

FEVERFEW.

Fine border plants that are always in flower. They bloom quickly from seed, and are extra good for cutting. They also make fine plants for winter blooming in pots. Flowers large and double like Roses, and very profusely borne at all times of the year. Habit dwarf and compact, making them very desirable either for garden or pots.

Little Belle—Fine snow-white, very dwarf. Pkt., 5c.

GAILLARDIA PERFECTION.

These are aptly called the Chrysanthemum Gaillardias, owing to their great size, brilliant colors and double and perfect blossoms. Flowers are enormous size, perfectly double, and borne in great profusion all summer, while the colors and variegations are the most brilliant and beautiful imaginable, scarlet, red, orange, purple, lemon, buff, etc. As pot plants they are also exquisite. Start seed early.

Perfection—Mixed, many colors; large, double and fine. Pkt., 10c.

HOLLYHOCK—(Perennial.)

Our Superb Giant Double-Strain.

One of the finest of all perennials and unsurpassed as a stately, imposing plant for backgrounds and screens, center of wide borders, etc. Plants grow from four to six feet high, and bear pyramidal spikes, of large rosette-like flowers of every shade and color, from pure white to almost black. The yellow, magenta, rose and black are intensely pure and deep, while the pure white, pale lemon, soft pink and lavender shades are exquisitely soft and delicate. The pearly blooms of the white Hollyhock are as fine for floral work as the best double Rose or Camellia. If seeds are started very early, plants often bloom by fall.

Double, White—Pure and true. Pkt., 10c.

Double, Mixed Colors—Very choice, embracing over twenty different shades. Pkt., 10c.

LARKSPUR—(Delphinium.)

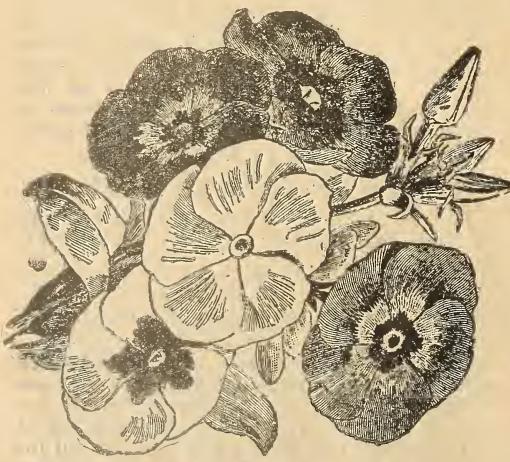
New Double Hybrids—(Perennial)—Produce beautiful spikes of immense flowers, semi-double and double, from two to five feet in length. The colors are very beautiful, ranging from pure white through all the shades of lavender and blue to deep purple. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.



Mixed Petunia.



Chinese Pink.



Mixed Phlox.

PETUNIA.

This is a flower for everybody. Few high-priced and rare plants can begin to compare with the Petunia for beauty, and not half a dozen other flowers on our list are as showy in beds or masses. The smallest yard or the finest park is not complete without these butterflies among flowers, that mind neither heat, drought nor rain, but bloom in profusion until winter is almost upon us. The seed is best started in the house and the young plants transplanted to open ground one foot apart, but if the soil is made very fine, seed can be sown in the open ground and covered lightly.

Striped and Blotched—Fine mixed, very compact, free flowering habit, and extremely showy. Many colors. Pkt., 10c.

POPPIES.

Universal garden favorites from the days of our grandmothers. There is nothing more grand than the silky blooms of the single poppies, nodding at the apex of their long wiry stalks like so many tropical butterflies that a passing zephyr might waft from their airy perch. There is nothing more gorgeous than the double Poppies, bursting with fulness, glowing with color, and like great Peonies, or Snowballs in size. There are few flowers easier to grow. Do not wait for warm weather to sow your seed, but sow very early in the spring.

Improved Shirley—No better flower seed novelty has been offered than this new strain of Shirley Poppy. Habit of the plant dwarf and stout; blossoms of enormous size, and of the most charming colors to be found in any flowers. No display can surpass a bed of these Poppies. A great improvement over ordinary Shirleys. Pkt., 10c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI.

One of the very best of all bedding annuals is the Phlox Drummondi, surpassing almost everything else in dazzling brilliancy. We may well be proud of this distinctively American flower, for it is extremely beautiful, neat in growth, and an extraordinary bloomer. The newest sorts of Phlox are so far ahead of the older varieties that we have discarded all the latter, and now offer none but those beautiful new ones of recent introduction. The Phlox make beautiful ribbon beds when different colors are sown side by side, and also grand for masses of colors.

Grandiflora, Mixed—Thirty different colors. Fine for large beds and masses. Per oz., \$1; pkt., 5c.

PORTULACA.

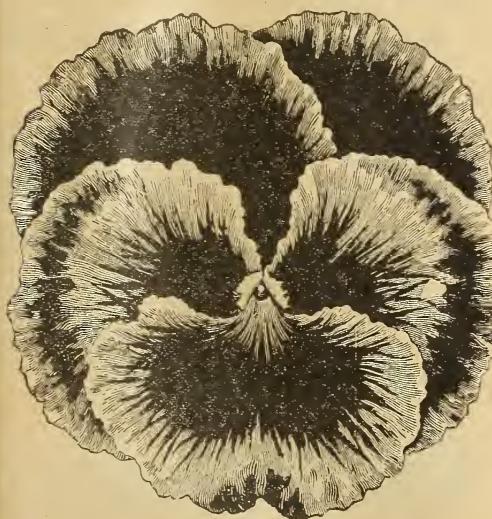


Portulaca.

Grandiflora Mixed Colors—White, crimson, rose, scarlet, brilliant. Pkt., 5c

The Portulaca will stand more abuse than almost any other flower. It does not like deep shade, or wet, damp soil, but in any other situation they only ask the sowing; they will take care of themselves afterwards. The dryer the weather and hotter the sun, the more they flourish, carpeting the ground with their mat of succulent foliage that during the fore part of the day is almost hidden by clouds of gay blossoms in every color of the rainbow. Fine for bordering walks, rock work and bedding. Beautiful in ribbon beds, and they can be transplanted even in full bloom.

striped, yellow, etc. Very



Giant Trimardeau Pansy.

Giant Flowered Pansies.

PANSY SEED MIXTURES.

Giant Flowering Mixed.

In this magnificent mixture of giant flowering Pansies the colorings are wonderfully rich and varied; every shade and tint of rose, canary-yellow, black, white, cream, lavender, garnet, sky-blue and orange are produced in endless variations and striking combination, while others have silvery

grounds heavily blotched at the base of each petal with a dark rich shade. The enormous flowers are of thick velvety texture, perfect form, and borne on long stems well above the foliage. The compact rounded plants are of sturdy habit and deep rooted, so that they bear the gigantic flowers profusely and continuously. Pkt., 8c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c

Mammoth Sunrise Mixture.

This splendid mixture is a blended combination of mammoth flowering Pansies. It contains all colors and will prove a delightful surprise in regard to the great size and rich and varied colorings of its flowers. Very popular. Pkt., 6c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c.

World's Fair Prize Mixed.

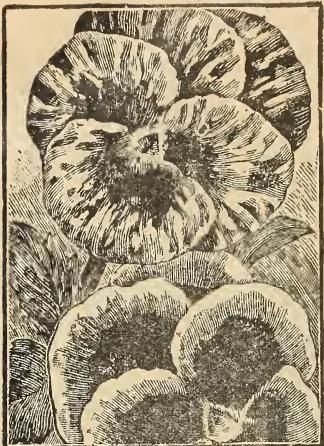
This mixture was awarded Grand Prize Medal at the World's Fair. It is an exceedingly fine mixture, producing flowers of rare beauty in both colorings and markings. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 60c; oz., \$1.00.

Everblooming Mixture.

This high-grade mixture will give you a profusion of flowers of the most beautiful and varied colors. Don't fail to include it in your order. Pkt., 4c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c; oz., 75c.

Timardeau Giant.

The blossoms are simply enormous, perfect in form and run through all the varieties of colors, from the lightest shade to the darkest purple. Marked with three large blotches. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00.



Mixed English Pansy.



Sweet William.



Scabiosa.

SWEET WILLIAM—(Perennial).

The favorite flower of our grandmothers. One of the best edging plants for the border, bearing in early summer large heads of the richest and most varied colors. Very fragrant and a favorite with everyone for vases and bouquets.

Improved Mixed Colors—Perfect in form, large in size, brilliant and varied in colors. Pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed Colors—Fine double blossoms. Pkt., 10c.

TEN WEEKS STOCKS.

To our mind we do not catalogue a finer flower than the Ten Weeks Stocks. It has every merit of a perfect flower—a compact habit, many and long spikes of closely-set, large, double flowers, each as double as a rose, waxy of texture, exceedingly sweet, and varying in colors from snow-white to dark maroon-brown, and through all intermediate shades of red, blue and yellow. It is a grand bedder, and a fine pot plant, blooming the winter through. This plant requires rich, mellow soil, and must never be allowed to suffer for water. It is worse than useless to plant inferior seed of this flower. Our seed is extra fine.

Early Ten Weeks—12 of the finest colors mixed. Pkt., 10c.

SALVIA.

The Salvia is a standard bedding plant. It stands heat and drought remarkably well, and its colors are very showy and intense. Seed is best started under glass, though self-sown seed frequently comes up in great numbers where a bed of these plants has been the year previous. Cuttings are easily rooted and make fine winter-blooming plants.

Splendens Compacta—Fine dwarf habit, very free flowering and of intense brilliancy. Pkt., 10c.

SCABIOSA.

This is one of the very best bouquet flowers of our entire list, and is also fine for masses or clumps in the flower garden. Each plant bears a profusion of beautiful flowers, rich velvety glowing and unlike any other flower, while the long wiry stems fit them for use in bouquets and vases.

Mixed Colors—(Mourning Bride). Pkt.. 5c.

SALPIGLOSSIS, NEW EMPEROR.

This entirely new and magnificent Salpiglossis has of a sudden gained a world-wide reputation. One cannot wonder at this when we see the magnificent large blossoms borne in such graceful tall panicles, to say nothing of the rich and varied coloring. For rich and charming penciling, no flower can



Mixed Verbena.

excel it. Its velvety texture, with deeply sunken veins, penciled and shaded with the richest tracings on a groundwork of the most pleasing colors. It stands the sun well, and makes one of the showiest beds we have ever seen. Sow early on open ground. Mixed many colors. Pkt., 10c.

SHASTA DAISY.

Hybrids, large, beautiful and abundant bloomers in every way, with large flat petals, others quilled or twisted, showing all the aesthetic beauty of Cactus Dahlias. Some will also be quite double. Pkt., 10c.



Double Zinnia.

VERBENAS.

Like the Pansy, the Aster and the Petunia, the Verbena is a favorite with everybody, and one of the most universally popular of all flowers, both for the garden and for pot culture. For constant and profuse flowering, and for brilliancy and beauty of colors, it has no equal. Start seed early under glass, if possible, that good, strong plants may be had for transplanting in the garden. They will commence blooming in June and continue until after severe frosts. In August cuttings may be taken from some of the best ones and potted up for winter bloomings.

Extra Choice Mixed—From named collection. Pkt., 10c.

VINCA.

Lovely garden or pot plants, producing a profusion of bright blossoms at all times. Seeds started early in pots make lovely blooming plants by early summer, which will continue in growth and bloom for a year. As bedding plants for the garden they rival the Geranium. Their soft and delicate colors and profuse blooming habit make them at all times attractive. Do not omit them. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

WALLFLOWER.

Early Mixed—Flowers early the first season from seed, blooming in profusion from early June until late autumn frosts without injury. The blossoms are large size and borne in compact, short spikes or clusters, and are exceedingly sweet-scented. The plants are not injured by fall frosts and bloom until December; are also hardy and bloom well the second year. Colors range from yellow to dark brown, striped, etc. Pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed Colors—A favorite English flower, somewhat like Ten Weeks Stocks. Very fragrant and fine for cutting. Pkt., 10c.

DOUBLE ZINNIA.

This Zinnia is a robust, free grower, furnishing an abundance of large, double blossoms, which are varied and brilliant colors, during the entire summer and fall. Each flower keeps perfect for six weeks before fading, and each plant is a great mass of bloom all the time, making a showing which is peculiar. Nothing else can fill their place. Seed should be started inside or sown in the garden about corn planting time.

Improved, Mixed Colors—Saved only from select flowers, perfect in shape and color. The finest strain of Zinnias in cultivation. Every plant will produce immense double blossoms of various colors from white to deep crimson, maroon, pink, yellow, orange, scarlet, violet, primrose, buff, striped, etc. Every plant will give fine double flowers. Pkt., 10c.

SWEET PEAS.

There is no annual grown that is more popular. Inexpensive, easily and quickly grown from seed, thriving on a city lot or in the country garden, supplying a wealth of flowers for months to adorn the home garden or corsage; is it any wonder that they are favorites?

Much improvement has been made by specialists in Sweet Pea development. About ten years ago the first of a new type appeared. The new comer produced the largest flowers theretofore seen. They were pink, beautiful and handsome in form. The new Sweet Pea was called Countess Spencer, and it is from that now well-known sort that the Giant Orchid-Flowering or Spencer Sweet Peas have been obtained.

Sweet Pea seed should be sown plentifully, as early as possible. They are usually grown in double rows with a wire trellies or a row of bush between. Make the drills about 6 inches deep and nine or ten inches apart. Change the location of the rows each season. At the time of planting cover with one inch of soil only, and fill in the drill as the young plants grow, taking care not to cover the top of the plants. A deep soil enriched by bone meal and a sunny situation is best suited for their needs.

Named Spencer Sweet Peas.

Apple Blossom—Fine, bright pink and rose; free bloomer.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c

Asta Ohn—Pinkish lavender. Large handsome flower, which has become one of the favorites with florists.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c

Capt. of Blues—Violet Blue. Large, wavy flowers, very handsome.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c

Scarlet Emperor—Largest and finest of all the scarlets. A very striking flower on long, stiff stem. Pkt., 15c; oz., 50c.

Forcing Varieties—For florists or greenhouse culture we carry a full line of the named sorts in the following colors: white, pink, pink and white, lavender, purple, scarlet. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.

Countess Spencer—The beautiful pink variety was the first of the Spencer type to be introduced. Flowers of unusual size and substance. The beautifully waved petals and their soft pink color make them one of the most attractive and admired by all.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c

Florence Morse—Lovely combination of two shades of pink, a soft tint with a darker edge.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c

Helen Lewis—Beautiful salmon pink, blending into orange. One of the favorite Spencers.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00

King Edward VII—Splendid scarlet. Very free bloomer; should be included in every collection.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c

Marie Corelli—Handsome, bright crimson of late introduction and quite distinct.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c

Ms. C. W. Breadmore—Light buff, bordered with rose. A very pretty flower.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c

Mrs. Hugh Dickson—Cream colored and pink, very delicately blended large flowers, vines vigorous.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c

Stirling Stent—Lovely salmon pink, free bloomer. Usually four flowers to a stem. Very much admired wherever put on exhibition. Should be one of the Sweet Peas you plant this year.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25

Thomas Stevenson—Orange scarlet, of splendid size and form. One of the newer Spencers and becoming popular.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25

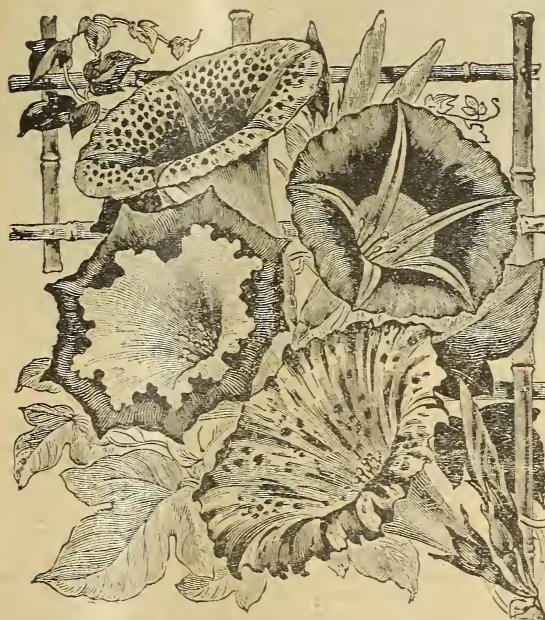
White Spencer—Very large, beautifully waved flowers, pure white.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25

Grandiflora—The Spencers have largely taken the place of the smaller Grandiflora type, but the latter are still in demand and desirable, as they bloom well and seed freely and sell for considerably less than the Spencer Sweet Peas. Our list includes those that are recognized as the best of their colors.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c

SEEDS OF CLIMBING PLANTS



Japanese Morning Glory.

JAPAN MORNING GLORIES.

A new strain with gigantic blooms as large as Moonflowers, colors, markings and variegations never before seen, and of indescribable beauty.

GOURDS. ORNAMENTAL—(Climber).

Well-known climbers, with the most fantastic and grotesque fruit imaginable. Fine for covering sheds, training over fences or brush piles, and always sure to attract the attention of the children, who love to play with the pretty striped and oddly crooked fruits. Keep perfect for years.

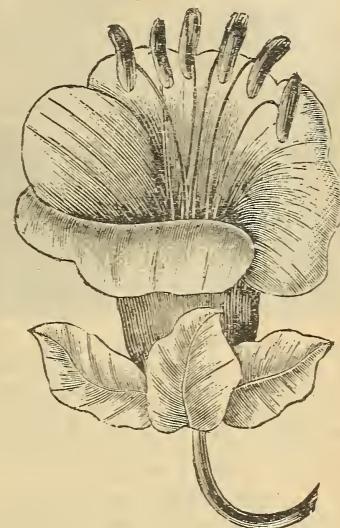
Mixed Sorts—All sizes, shapes and colors. Pkt., 10c.

MOONFLOWER—(Climber).

Its rapid, luxuriant growth, its thick, overlapping glossy foliage and its nightly scores of immense silky blooms of rare fragrance, are merits that cannot be overestimated. By actual count a strong vine will bear one to three thousand of its superb blossoms in a season. Very fine for piazzas. Pkt., 10c.

BALSAM APPLE.

A beautiful climbing plant, with queer shade fruits, which, if preserved in alcohol, make a most useful liniment. Foliage gracefully cut and although tender annuals, the vines run ten feet or more during the season.



Cobea.

COBAEA—(Climber).

One of the finest of climbers, equally good for out of doors or for house culture. Pretty foliage and large, bell-shaped flowers

CYPRESS VINE—(Climber).

One of the prettiest vines imaginable; quickly clothed with dark green, feathery foliage of great beauty, and dotted with intensely bright velvety flowers that shine like little stars against their glossy background of green. Fine for training to small trellises or to turn up poles or strings.

VARIEGATED HOP—(Climber).

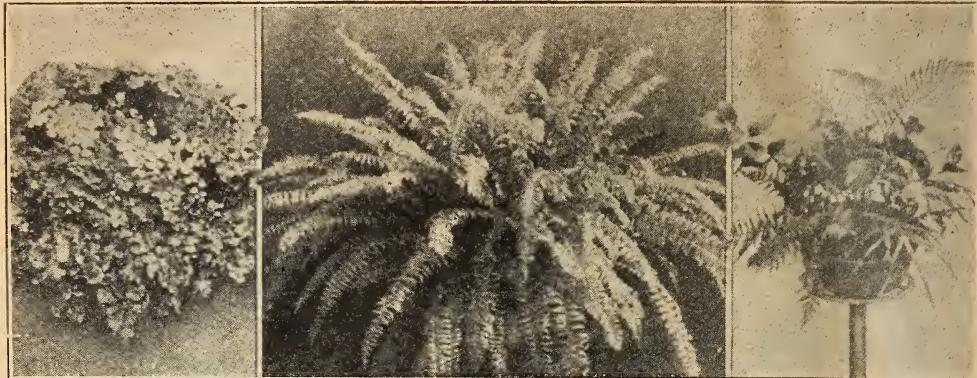
A new annual Japanese Hop, which is a wonderfully quick and vigorous grower like the Kudzu Vine. The large, handsome leaves are beautifully variegated, white, green and pale yellow. It is a highly ornamental vine and one that will grow in any situation and cover an immense amount of space, reaching 15 to 20 feet.

DOLICHOS—(Hyacinth Bean).

A showy annual climber, grows luxuriantly about 10 feet high, branching out will from the bottom, and is clothed with dense foliage, insect proof, and forms excellent screens as well as being exceedingly ornamental. The sweet-pea-like blossoms are borne in long, wistaria-like clusters, often a foot in length, which are followed by exceedingly ornamental seed pods.

Seeds of the above Climbing Vines 5c per packet.

PLANT DEPARTMENT.



Our List of Plants for House Culture, also for outdoors, has been carefully revised and is up-to-date and we offer only the most valuable, easily grown and popular varieties that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE BOSTON FERN.

Nephrolepis Bostoniensis.

This is one of the old standbys, and still one of the best. Its long, graceful drooping fronds often attain a length of five or six feet in a single year. Fine young plants, 15c and 25c each, postpaid. Larger plants 50c and \$1.00 to \$1.50 each, by express, not not prepaid.

NEWPORT PARLOR FERN.

(Nephrolepis Scotti).

Resembles the Boston in some respects, but grows more erect, has shorter, narrower fronds and makes three times as many of them. Thrives nicely in parlor or living room; requires very little attention. Fine young plants, 15 to 25c each, postpaid; Larger plants 50c, \$1.00 to \$1.50 each, by Express, not prepaid.

NEW ROOSEVELT FERN.

The Greatest Fern of the Age.

In general characteristics it resembles the Boston Fern, but it produces many more fronds, making it a bushier and handsomer plant; then the pinnae are undulated, giving it a pronounced wavy effect seen in no other Fern. Fine young plants, 25 and 35 cents each; stronger plants, 50c each, postpaid; strong specimen plants. 75c, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each, by express only, not prepaid.

THE OSTRICH PLUME FERN.

(Nephrolepis Piersonii).

A strong, vigorous grower, resembling the Boston Fern somewhat, but the fronds are much heavier and more feathery, and arch over in a most graceful manner, showing two shades of green and producing a lovely mossy effect, which adds greatly to its beauty. Fine young plants, 15 and 25c each, postpaid. Larger plants 50c, \$1.00 to \$1.50 each, by Express, not prepaid.

ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS.

The Beautiful Lace Fern.

The rare and delicate beauty of this plant can scarcely be shown by a picture or conveyed by a description. The bright green foliage of very delicate texture falls gracefully, giving it a style and air that cannot be surpassed. No more beautiful decorative plant has ever been produced. As a house plant it is deservedly popular, due to the fact that it will thrive under almost all conditions. Strong plants 15c each, postpaid. Larger plants 25c, 50c, 75c to \$1.00 each, by Express, not prepaid.

ASPARAGUS SPRENGERI.

The Charming Emerald Feather Fern.

Grows free the whole year round, producing sprays 4 to 5 feet long of fresh, green feathery foliage. Valuable for cutting for fine cut flower work, more particularly in use with large Roses. Grown in suspended pots, it makes a very pretty decorative house plant. Strong plants, 15c each, postpaid. Larger plants, 25c to 50c to \$1.00 each, by Express, not prepaid.

MAIDEN HAIR FERN.

Always in great demand for table and house decoration; will thrive nicely in parlor or living room, and grow more beautiful each year. Price, 15c each, postpaid.

FERNS FOR FERN DISHES.

We have grown a large quantity of small ferns suitable for Fern dishes. Assorted varieties. Each 10c; 6 for 50c; postpaid.

THE NEW CRESTED FERN.

(Whitmanii).

We think this the most popular Fern. Rather dwarf in growth, but graceful, very compact, dense and feathery. Each frond or branch has a double row of perfect little fronds set at right angles to the mid-rib, and so thick they seem almost crowded. It is a healthy, vigorous grower, constantly unfolding fresh fronds of light green that contrast exquisitely with the deep green of the older fronds. It is somewhat like Barroswii, but decidedly more fluffy, more delicate and beautiful. Fine young plants 25c and 35c each, postpaid. Larger plants \$75, \$1.00, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each, by Express, not prepaid.

PALMS



Kentia Palm.

Kentia Balmoreana—This is the most valuable palm for house culture, being very graceful with dark green pinnate leaves. It grows well, without any extra care, and without a doubt is the best palm to grow in pots. We have a large assortment of sizes: 4-inch pots, 50 cents and \$1.00; 5-inch pots, \$1.25 to \$2.00; 6-inch pots, \$2.25 to \$3.00.

Cocos Australis (Brazilian Palm)—This palm has no rival, being of rare beauty and very ornamental; long graceful leaves of bluish green color; a pride to any garden; 3 to 4 feet high in butter tubs, \$2.50 to \$3.00 each.

Washington Robusta—The most ornamental palm for street and group planting; exceptionally adapted to our warm southern climate. A favorite in all southern places. It has a very thin stem of dark reddish brown color, while the large fan leaves are a deep glossy green. This palm grows to a height 75 to 100 feet. In 6-inch pots, 50c to 75c; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each.

Phoenix Canariensis—One of the most beautiful palms for planting on lawns and in parks. The most graceful and handsome of our hardy palms; leaves pinnate and of a very dark green color. Besides being an outdoor palm, it does fine in the house and on porches where it gets good light. They make a beautiful decorative plant when grown in a pot; 12 to 18 inches, 50 cents and \$1.00.

Chamaerops Excelsa (Hardy Fan Palm)—Commonly known as Japanese Fan Palm; very beautiful and especially attractive for its odd, hairy trunk. One of the best street palms and largely planted for that purpose. 25 cents, 35 cents and 50 cents each.

SHADE TREES.

Acer Negundo—Box Elder. Price \$1 to \$3.

Catalpa Speciosa—This is one of the finest trees for shade and ornament. The leaves are large, heart shaped, beautifully ribbed, never subject to the attacks of insects and at all times clean, vigorous and beautiful.

Price \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

Camphor Tree—Hardy, evergreen, very beautiful. Price \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

Ligustrum Japonicum—Chinese Privet. Price, \$1.00 to \$5.00 each.

Magnolia Grandiflora—Too well known for description. 50c to \$6.00 each

Live Oak—\$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each.

Pin Oak—Price \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each.

White Oak—Price \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each.

Laurel Oak—Price \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each.

Platanus Orientalis—Sycamore Tree. Price \$1 to \$2 each.

Citrus Trifolata—Hardy Japanese Lemon. Valuable for a defensive hedge as well as for ornament. It is a most rapid grower and forms a thick, heavy hedge in 3 years from planting. The stock can be used for budding sweet oranges, mandarins, etc., as it is very hardy.

Price, 10c and 20c each; \$5 per 100.

Write for prices on large quantities.

Amoor River Privet—Makes a magnificent hedge. It is a very quick and compact grower. It has a beautiful light green color, and retains its foliage through the winter.

2 to 3 feet, \$5.00 per 100; \$40.00 per 1,000.

Crape Myrtle—A handsome, deciduous shrub that produces an abundance of very showy flowers. In four colors: pink, crimson, white and lavender.

50c each; larger plants, 75c and \$1.00 each.

MAGNOLIA FUSCATA.

A very attractive shrub, flowers of yellowish tinge, with banana-like fragrance; 50c each.

SWEET OLIVE.

Produces clusters of small white flowers throughout the entire summer; very fragrant. 25c and 50c.

New Large Flowering Geraniums

Paster—Brilliant orange scarlet; habit is dwarf, vigorous; foliage very clean with distinct deep chocolate zone; exceptionally free from bloom. 15c.

Bertha De Pressily—Beautiful silver-rose of exquisite brightness; the blooms are extra large, very double; the habit is dwarf, robust and branching, continually in bloom. 15c.

Mme. Jaulin—Color peach-pink surrounded by a border of white; unparalleled for beauty and freshness; a profuse bloomer. 15c.

Buckner—Large flowering, a fine bedder. Flowers purest white; not a trace of coloring at center. One of the finest whites. 15c.

Peter Henderson—Magnificent flowers; color, poppy-red. As a pot plant it is perfect, strong, robust, but compact grower. 15c.

La Condole—Free blooming, very large trusses; large and beautiful flowers of a magnificent color, difficult to describe. A deep soft, rose. The favorite pink bedding Geranium. 15c.

Duke De Montmort—Trusses of enormous size, color brilliant purple, nearest we have to the blue Geranium. Highly recommended. 15c.

Dagata—Premier of recent novelties. Dwarf, compact, growing with magnificent semi-double flowers; trusses gigantic, color a remarkable shade of mauve rose with blotches of white. 15c.

Leopold Bouville—Semi-double, bright solferino red, richly shaded bright carmine red, purple to distinct white center, profuse bloom. 18c.

M. Anatole Roseleur—Beautiful shade of deep rose-pink, rivaling the color of Paul Neyron Rose. Flower shows a distinct white center. Extremely handsome foliage. Highly recommended. 18c.

Jacquirre—Brilliant crimson scarlet. A most beautiful shade. Immense trusses, exceptionally long stems. Vigorous grower. 20c.

Mrs. E. G. Hill—Magnificent variety. Enormous trusses of large florets. Light salmon bordered rose. A favorite bedder and pot variety. 15c.

L'AUBE—Pure white, retaining its purity throughout the entire season. An iron-clad constitution and most satisfactory as a bedder or pot plant. 15c.

Granville—The most beautiful shade of rose-pink. Large florets and enormous

trusses. Strong, compact, beautiful. A fine bedder. 15c.

Silver Leaved S. A. Nutt—Foliage green, edged white. Flowers large and produces fine trusses. Free bloomer. Color brilliant crimson scarlet. 20c.

Wm. Langguth—Double flowered. Color bright scarlet; foliage beautifully marked, velvety white. Highly recommended. 20c.

Mrs. Parker—Attractive foliage showing variegation of dark green; margin white and dashed yellow. Double flowers of a bright, clear pink. 20c.

Madonna—A magnificent bedding variety. Flowers light pink; beautiful and distinct shade. A variety that has not yet been equaled. 15c.

Double Dryden—Magnificent combination of colors; center of flowers coral white, gradually shading to the most exquisite, glowing, soft crimson; beautiful variety; strong and robust. 18c.

Alphonse Ricard—Produces flowers in great masses. Both floret and truss are of enormous size. Color a brilliant shade of orange-red. 15c.

Jean Viaud—Very large semi-double, color bright, rosy-pink with distinct white blotch in the center; vigorous and exceptionally free blooming. 15c.

Jules Vasseur—Semi-double; bright cardinal red with a distinct white eye; a slight violet shading on the upper petals. Magnificent pot plant. 18c.

Francis Perkins—This is the best double pink bedding Geranium. Extra strong, vigorous grower, throwing out tall spikes of large, well-formed flowers of a bright pink color. 15c.

Mrs. Lawrence—Recommended for winter blooming. Unsurpassed as a bedder. Color is an artistic shade of bright satiny-salmon-pink, slightly tinged white. 18c.

Mme. Recamier—Double snow-white, a strong and vigorous grower. The finest double white we have. 18c.

S. A. Nutt—This is the darkest and richest double Geranium grown. It is a very bright, dark, deep, rich velvety-maroon, excellent bedder and a perfect pot plant. 15c.

Beauty Poitevine—The trusses of bloom and individual flowers are of immense size and excellent shape. Beautiful rosy-salmon, nicely shaded and tinted from deep orange to pure salmon. 15c.

PLANT GERANIUMS.

Why is this beautiful flowering plant so much neglected? It requires little attention, little watering; it blooms all the year, in sun or in shade, nothing more beautiful for bedding or potting, for hedge or border, for arbor or window boxes. No other plant affords greater variety of flowers, both in type, color and variation of foliage. No other plant is so easily propagated. No other plant grows anywhere in all conditions of soil and climate so luxuriantly as the geranium. Every home in the city or country and every desert home may be surrounded, even buried in the dense, cool foliage of the beautiful flowering geranium.

OLEANDERS.

These old-fashioned shrubs are becoming immensely popular again. They are very attractive plants that can be grown in almost any soil or situation and kept growing all the year or rested in the cellar. The dark green willow-like foliage, is in itself neat and pleasing.

Lillian Henderson, White—Magnificent, large, snow-white, double blossoms. Each, postpaid, 25c.

Rosy Morn, Pink—Large blossoms of fine rosy pink. Each, postpaid, 25c.

Variegata—Leaves bordered with creamy white; flowers, pink, very double. A magnificent plant, the contrast of foliage and delicate color of blossoms being very striking. Each, postpaid, 25c.

JASMINE—Sweet Scented.

The Star Jasmine—This is an old favorite and the most satisfactory for general culture of all the Jasmynes. It flowers nearly the whole season and is especially valuable as a house plant in winter; flowers star-shaped, pure white and very fragrant. It is the idol of the poets, and one of the sweetest flowers. Each 10c; 3 for 25c, postpaid.

Gardenia—Largest of all Jasimines; very fragrant; pure white, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1. \$1.00.

Jasmine Malayan. Sweet-scented and pure white, waxy-like flowers in profusion. 15c. each.

J. Grand Duke—Double, creamy-white flowers, having a delicious perfume. Nice plants, each, 15c.

Jasmine Grandiflorum—Flowers star-shaped, pure white and fragrant. Large plants, each, 25c.

Revolutum, Yellow Jasmine—Single, deep yellow, fragrant blossoms; large plants, each, 25c; per dozen, \$2.25.

Jasmine Gracillimum—Beautiful, pure white flowers, borne in clusters. Delightfully fragrant. Large plants, each, 25c; per dozen, \$2.25.

Jasmine Maid of Orleans—Double white flowers, blooming profusely all summer. Large plants, each 25c; per dozen, \$2.25.

CHOICE BEGONIAS.

The Flowering Begonias are among our most beautiful and satisfactory flowers for house culture and bedding. They grow nicely, make neat, handsome plants, bloom constantly, and their pretty, wax-like flowers and glossy, bright-colored leaves and stems are always greatly admired.

Glorie de Lorraine—This beautiful new Begonia is the latest novelty in the Begonia family. Its foliage resembles a little

that grand old variety, Vernon, rich glossy-green, often shaded deep bronze. It begins flowering during the summer months, and is a mass of bloom all through the winter. Flowers, when first opening, are bright cherry, changing to a clear coral-red. It thrives everywhere and is destined to become a leader among all the Begonias. Each, 15c; larger plants, each, 25c.

Otto Hacker—In a class by itself. A strong, vigorous grower, of fine, upright habit, with large shining deep green leaves eight to ten inches long. Flowers bright coral-red, borne in immense clusters eight to ten inches across. Each, 15c.

Argentea Guttata—It has pure-bronze leaves, with silver markings and is in every way a most beautiful Begonia. It produces white flowers in bunches on ends of growth stems. Each, 15c.

Multiflora—Makes beautiful plants for pots or bedding, graceful drooping branches, covered with bright rosy-pink flowers. Very free-blooming. Each, 10c.

Metallica—This elegant variety has very large glossy leaves shaded with green, crimson and olive, with a peculiar metallic lustre over all. Flowers large, rose or pinkish white. It is one of the most popular, desirable and showy varieties in cultivation, and should be in every collecton. Each, 15c.

Robusta—This is one of the most peculiar Begonias grown. The stock, stem and under side of the leaf are Indian-red; the upper side of the leaf glossy olive-green. The petals are almost pure white, a distinct pink stripe in the center of each, enlivened with golden anthers; borne in clusters, and with the coral red buds form a most elegant and chase appearance. Each, 10c.

Rubra—One of the finest begonias in cultivation. Its dark, glossy-green leaves, combined with its free-flowering habit, make it one of the very best plants for house or conservatory decoration. The flowers are a scarlet rose-color. Each, 15c.

Thurstoni—This Begonia is a cross between Metallic and Sanguinea having the bright red foliage and veining underneath the leaves, and bright green shading to red in the younger growth on top. The flowers are a beautiful deep pink in bud, but when expanded become a shell-pink. Each, 15c.

LEMON VERBENA.

A universal and well-known favorite grown principally for its deliciously-scented foliage. Price, 25c.

MAMMOTH VERBENAS.

We offer these fine bedding plants in pink, white, variegated blue, red and scarlet. 5c each, 50c per dozen

CARNATIONS

10 Lovely Carnations for only 80c, postpaid.

Columba Fire—Delicate flesh pink, the largest and most beautiful Carnation ever raised. Not anything yet produced can approach it in size, color or freedom of growth. 10c each.

Kishwaukee—Magnificent large scarlet flowers. Strong clove fragrance. 10c each.

Frances Buckbee—Brilliant crimson. A big advance over all others of this color. The plant is a free and easy grower, and always in bloom. A gem in every way. 10c each.

Col. Geo. Bain—A perfect wonder. Large white, with excellent calyx and stem. Strong, vigorous grower, very free bloomer. 10c each.

Miss Ethel Roosevelt—A beautiful silvery pink, darker to center; strong stem; free bloomer. 10c each.

Rose Pink Enchantress—A true pink in color. Surpassingly beautiful. Largest of any and a prize winner over the strongest competition. Strong grower, free bloomer. 10c each.

Sunbeam—Strong grower and free-flowering; long stem; flowers three inches in diameter and a deep golden yellow, with faint red stripes. 10c each.

Victory—Intense scarlet with a bright orange glow to the coloring. Very popular. The flowers are borne in great profusion, the plant making a vigorous growth. Has a stiff, wiry stem. 10c each.

White Perfection—A great new white, very fragrant. Longest and best stems of any white Carnation. Thoroughly up-to-date in every respect. 10c each.

Windsor—A grand new variety; color, pure medium pink; form, size and growth of the best. 10c each.

BRILLIANT COLEUS.

Price, any of the following varieties, each 10c; six for 50c.

Sensation—Color crimson-maroon, center light red.

Yellow Bird—Color golden-yellow.

Purple Prince—Color soft velvety-purple.

Empress of India—Light maroon, edged yellow.

Perfection—Bright crimson, bordered golden yellow.

Mrs. John Boehner—Velvety-maroon, yellow band.

ANNUALS FOR FALL AND WINTER PLANTING.

Asters—24c per dozen; per 100, \$1.50.

Alyssum, Sweet—25c dozen, \$1.00 per 100.

Carnations—24c per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.

Chinese Pink—24c per dozen, \$1 per 100.

Calendula, Pot Marigold—24c per dozen, \$1.00 per 100.

Candytuft—White, 24c per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.

Double Daisies—24c per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.



ARAUCARIA
(Norfolk Island Pine)

Pyrethrum, Aurea—Golden Feather; 24c per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

Petunias—Mixed; 24c per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

Phlox—Mixed; 24c per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

Pansies—Trimardeau and Finest German mixed; 15c per dozen and \$1 per 100; 24c per dozen and \$1.50 per 100.

ANNUALS FOR SPRING PLANTING.

Amaranthus—Assorted varieties; 24c per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.

Ageratum—Mexicanum; 24c per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.

Cosmos—Mixed colors; 24c per dozen, \$1.00 per 100.

Cockscomb—Mixed colors; 40c per dozen, \$1.00 per 100.

Zinnias—Mixed colors; 24c per dozen, \$1.00 per 100.

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA.

Norfolk Island Pine.

The Most Satisfactory, Easily Grown, Decorative House Plant.

A Grand House Plant—Sometimes called the "Christmas Tree Palm" and "Star Palm." As a decorative plant for the house this is one of the handsomest and most serviceable. It has deep green, feathery foliage, arranged in whorls, rising one above the other at regular distances; its symmetry of form, grace and beauty of foliage are unequalled. It is so hardy that the dry air, dust and other conditions of the ordinary living room, usually so unfavorable to plant culture, have apparently no deleterious effect upon it. Plants, by Express, \$1.50, \$2.00 to \$3.00 each.

PELARGONIUMS.

These giant-flowered Pelargoniums are really remarkable for size and coloring, the delicate shades and markings being indescribable.

Hawaii—A splendid tinted white, with large, rich velvety maroon and rose splashed in upper petals. Extra large.

Luzon—Enormous size, round, wide-open shape, pure white with violet-maroon blotches. Quite new as to shape.

Marion—The same plants bear flowers of different colors. One cluster of bloom will be white marked with crimson, while another will be fine rose marked purple.

AZALEA INDICA.

For late winter and spring flowering, and especially for Easter decorations the Azalea is one of the most satisfactory plants obtainable. The flowers are large and very beautiful, always much admired. Easily grown as a house plant. Our plants are the finest new varieties, and are much superior to the older sorts, and the colors of all are greatly improved, as well as the flowering qualities. We can furnish beautiful specimens in three sizes, at the following prices: \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

POINSETTIA.

Commonly called the Christmas flower. Comes into bloom in December with a large star-shaped red flower at the tip of each branch, and will remain in bloom for some time.

Each, 50c and \$1.00

FANCY LEAVED CALADIUMS.

Among ornamental foliage plants there are none more beautiful in design or gorgeous in coloring than the Fancy Leaved Caladiums. They are simply wonderful in the colorings and markings of the leaves, embracing every degree and shade that can be formed of pure white, deep green and intense crimson. Splendid for lawns and bedding; also, for window culture.

Price, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

CHRISTMAS PEPPER.

Surprisingly pretty house plant. Makes a round compact bush twelve to fifteen inches in height with dark olive green leaves and covered with curious little heart-shaped fruit of various bright colors—purple, white, yellow, orange and red on the same bush. Price, each, 50c.

INDIA RUBBER PLANT.

(*Ficus Elastica*)

One of the most satisfactory house plants in cultivation. There are several varieties of Rubber Plants, but the true *Ficus Elastica* is the best. Strong plants, 25c each, large by express, 50c and 75c.

PLUMBAGOS.

(White and Blue.)

Plumbago Capensis—Light blue flowers Always in bloom. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

Plumbago Capensis Flora Alba—(White.) The counterpart of Capensis, except in color. Each, 13c; \$1.23 doz.

SWEET VIOLETS.

The California—Flowers single, of immense size; color, clear violet purple. The fragrance is delightful. Each, 10c; 3 for 25c.

Governor Herrick—Rich, dark purple; single flowers of lovely fragrance. Each, 10c; 3 for 25c.

SALVIAS.

Spotted Salvia (Audubon)—Striking variety with yellow blotted leaves; flowers bright scarlet. Each, 9c; doz., 79c, postpaid; \$4.99 per 100.

Salvia Splendens (Flowering Sage)—Too well known to need description. Each, 9c; doz., 79c, postpaid; 100 for \$3.99, by express.

Dwarf Ever-Blooming Salvia Zurich—A fine scarlet, very dwarf and an ever-bloomer. Each, 9c; doz., 79c; per 100, \$4.99.

The Hyacinth-Flowered Salvia—The flower spikes are longer and more double, resembling immense Hyacinth flowers; heavy double flowers, brilliant in color. Each, 14c; doz., \$1.24; per 100, \$5.99.

FANCY LEAVED CROTONS.

As easy to grow as Coleus and much brighter in their colorings. The leaves of all are more or less veined and margined, sometimes entirely variegated with shades of yellow, orange and crimson. Some have long, narrow leaves, arching gracefully fountain-fashion; others are broad and short-oak-leaved. Crotons love heat, sunshine and moisture. Strong plants, each, 25c.

A PAGE OF BEAUTIFUL ROSES

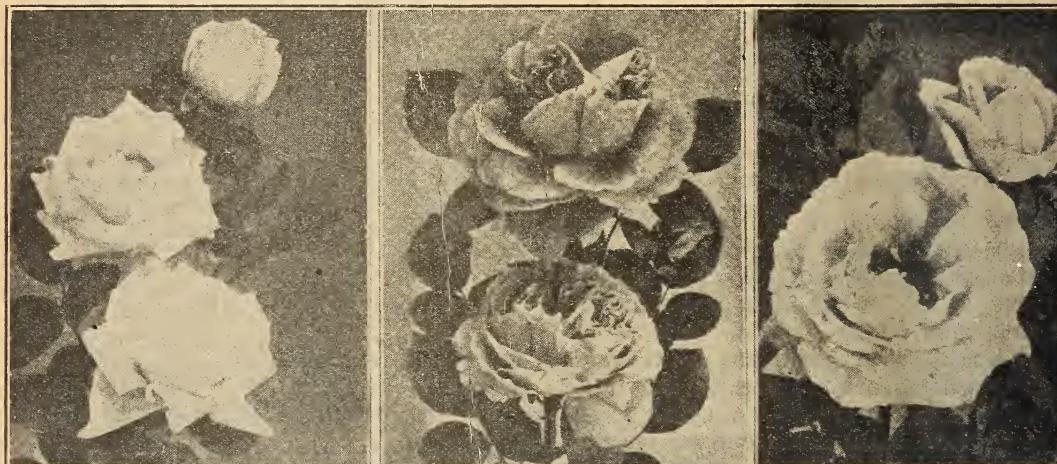
Roses are the most important flowering shrubs of the South. Nowhere in the country do they develop in such beauty or bloom in such profusion. No garden is complete without its Rose-bed, no planting scheme is perfect which does not provide a place for them.

Large, Hardy, Two-Year-Old, Field-Grown Rose Bushes that Go Right Off to Blooming First Year.

You must not expect our rose bushes to come to you green and delicate like hot-house plants. Ours are hardened in the open air and are as vigorous as trees.

In the following list will be found the queens of this queenly flower, varieties selected for their surpassing beauty and for their vigor in producing abundant flowers.

Roses are gross feeders. Liberal applications of liquid manure during the blooming season will result in larger and more beautiful flowers.



Killarney—This is, perhaps, the best known of Hybrid-Teas, and is one of the most popular of our garden Roses, and also one of our leading varieties. Is perfectly hardy; in growth it is strong and robust, and as free flowering as any rose we know. In color it is a sparkling, brilliant pink; the blooms are large, the buds long and pointed. The petals very large and of great substance, and just as handsome in the full-blown flower as in the bud forms.

La Detroit—Clear flesh-pink, shading to deep rose; fine broad shell-like petals; very full and deliciously tead scented. A vigorous grower and abundant bloomer.

La France—One of the most beautiful of all Roses, and unequalled by any in its delicious fragrance. Flowers very large, double, and superbly formed. The prevailing color is light silvery rose, shading with silvery peach, and often with pink.

Mad. Caroline Testout—Probably no Rose stands higher in public estimation to-day than La France, and when we say that this elegant new Rose is a close counterpart of La France we have said enough to insure its being planted by a vast number of people. It is decidedly deeper and more brilliant in color and a larger flower, and is as good in other ways. It is a wonderful Rose.

Mme. Cecile Berthod—Deep golden yellow Rose. Most beautiful, both in bud and flower, which is deep golden yellow. In fact, the deepest yellow in color of any Rose we grow. The foliage is very bright. This is a Rose of magnificent size and color.

Maman Cochet—A vigorous grower, with beautiful foliage. In bud being long and shapely, borne on stiff stems. It is of the largest size, and the flower is built up or rounded, and very double. The color is a deep rose pink, the inner side of the petals being a silver rose, shaded and touched with golden yellow. Pronounced to be the finest Rose by far that has been introduced from France.

Double Pink Killarney—The Killarney that will supersede the Killarney now grown. We have confidence in recommending this variety as a distinct improvement on the normal type, as it possesses from ten to twelve more petals than its parent.

Duchess de Brabant—Combines exquisite perfume, beautiful coloring and matchless profusion of flowers and foliage. Soft, light rose, with heavy shading of amber and salmon. Quite hardy.

Etoile de France—Is a strong, vigorous-growing sort, with handsome, bronzy-green foliage. The flowers are borne on long, stiff

stems, and are very fragrant, of clear, velvet crimson, and keep well after being cut. As a bedding rose and for planting in masses it has few superiors, and as cut flower it will be appreciated on account of its color and free-blooming.

Etoile de Lyon—One of the best and most beautiful yellow Tea Roses for general planting; may be had in bloom the entire year by proper treatment. The flowers are of good size, deep, full, very sweet-scented, rich, golden yellow.

Gruss an Teplitz—As a bedding Rose this is one of the finest and most useful varieties ever sent out. The color is brightest scarlet, shaded to deep, rich, velvety crimson. It is very fragrant. The freest grower and most profuse bloomer of any ever-blooming Rose. The mass of color produced is wonderful and the foliage is extremely beautiful, all the younger growth being a bronzy plum color. A queen among scarlet bedders. It will undoubtedly supersede Agrippina, and all others of the class.

Golden Gate—This variety is near kin to Niphotos, bearing buds of similar shape and size, but flushed with pink and salmon. It is the strongest grower of its class, throwing up heavy canes persistently; one of the most profuse bloomers extant.

Helene Gambier (Yellow Cochet)—A charming new Rose; hardy and a continuous and free bloomer; a free grower, making a shapely, compact bush, flowers of good size, of splendid substance and lasting; color copper-yellow to deep amber-yellow, changing to lemon-yellow in outer petals, making a pretty and striking combination.

Helen Gould—The Sensational Rose. This is probably the most beautiful and satisfactory Rose for general planting ever introduced in America. It has proven itself to be the strongest growing and freest blooming in our field.

Hermosa—Well known as one of the best for general planting; blooms in clusters all season; clear, bright pink, very double and fragrant.

White Killarney—A pure white sport of the popular Killarney Rose, identical in every way with its parent, excepting in color, which is pure white.

White La France—This is really a beautiful Rose and most desirable, but if you expect a pure white Rose you will be disappointed. It is identical with La France, except in color, which is pearly white, sometimes tinged with fawn. This is one of the most striking and beautiful Roses to be found on our grounds.

White Maman Cochet—This American sport of the grand French variety is very likely to prove the best of white bedders, wherever outdoor Roses are grown. Maman Cochet is a favorite; it is so extremely large, rounded and full. All this can also be said of the White sport.

White Malmaison—This Rose has our highest commendation. It is a vigorous grower, with large, fine foliage, and is one of the loveliest of all Roses. The color is pure waxy snow white; the center of the flower has a lemon tint, just enough to light up and brighten it, and to those who desire a fine double Rose when fully expanded, this will meet your wants, as it is very beautiful when fully blown; certainly a grand acquisition. We doubt very much if there is a finer rose grown than this one. It is grand in every respect. We have tested it fully, and each year only confirms our high esteem of it. The best white rose we have to offer you.

STANDARD GARDEN ROSES.

Clothilde Soupert—Known the world over as one of the very best of all bedding roses. A strong, dwarf grower and a truly wonderful bloomer, producing clusters after clusters of the finest formed flowers. Full and double, and deliciously sweet. The color effect is beautiful—ivory-white shading towards the center to silvery rose.

Duchess de Brabant—Beautiful peach pink

Marie Van Houtte—Straw-yellow, outlined bright crimson.

Burbank—Deep rose-pink, rose-shade center.

Madame Schwaller—Salmon-rose; perfumed.

Madame Lombard—Rosy-bronze; sweet-scented.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—This seems destined to become the leading white Rose in cultivation.

Marie Guillot—White; double, sweet-scented.

Papa Gontier—Crimson shade; silken texture.

Safrano—Apricot-yellow, changing to orange.

Souvenir of Wooton—Pale, rich velvety-red.

Solfatere—Clear, deep sulphur-yellow.

White Soupert, or Leonie Osterieth—Pure white.

Red Soupert (Ma Petite Andre)—Bright red, double.

Lovely Pink Rose, Radiance—

Mrs. Aaron Ward—Golden-orange.

My Maryland—(Hybrid Tea) Salmon-pink.

Souv. de Pierre Notting—Long budded and fully double flowered, the open bloom showing a delicate coloring of clear yellow, shaded with apricot and margined in carmine rose.

"Souvenir" de la Malmaison—This grand old variety, when used as a bedding rose in summer, has no equal, at is produces the most perfect flowers in the hottest weather. Its rich, fresh, flesh pink-colored flowers are of immense size, double at the center, are produced in abundance and having the requisite form and substance to withstand our hot, dry summers. Exquisitely fragrant.

Paul Neyron—We ask special attention to this grand Rose, the flowers are immense; probably the largest and finest Rose; bright shining pink, clear and beautiful; very double and full; finely scented; blooms the first season. The Rose for home growing; very hardy.

Meteor—Flowers rich, dark velvety crimson; plant strong, celan, vigorous grower, like Bon Silene, but with flowers larger and more double. The richest colored ever-blooming Tea Rose yet introduced; very distinct; grows and blooms in remarkable profusion outside as a bedding Rose.

Perle Des Jardins—Not new, but one of the most beautiful deep yellow Roses in existence. Makes grand buds, open flowers are extra large, perfectly double and deliciously sweet; the color of pure, rich, golden yellow, the plant is a healthy grower and constant bloomer.

General Jacqueminot—A celebrated and much sought for variety, shapely buds and handsome blooms of bright, shining crimson, rich brilliant, velvety and fragrant. Everybody knows and wants the "Jack" for its all-around good qualities.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Marechal Neil—Deep sulphur-yellow. Very large and extremely fragrant. One of the finest yellow Roses in existence.

Cloth of Gold—Clear golden-yellow. A thrifty grower; highly prized in the South for verandas, pillars, etc. Flowers are large, very full, double and highly fragrant.

Crimson Rambler—Lovely shade of crimson. Succeeds everywhere and is particularly hardy. A rapid grower, making strong, heavy shoots, 10 to 20 feet long, in one season. The flowers are produced in large clusters and are fine for bouquets or decorations of all kinds.

Reine Marie Henrietta—A strong-growing and climbing Rose, making a grand pillar Rose in the South. Flowers full and well formed; rich, brilliant crimson. A grand rose and a fine comparison to Marechal Neil. Try it.

Climbing Kaiserin—The grandest of all white climbers. It is hardy, a strong, rapid grower. The flowers are extra large, full, deep and double, and are produced on long, stiff stems throughout the season.

Climbing Killarney—The grand new hardy Everblooming Climbing Rose. Climbing Killarney is a sport of the new popular cut-flower Rose, Killarney, and excels any variety of its class and color ever introduced. Proved immensely popular last year. Climbing Killarney makes a strong growth, with a beautiful, deep bronzy-green foliage, bearing its long, pointed buds and flowers on heavy shoots and canes. The color is an exquisite shade of deep brilliant pink. Flowers immense in size, with petals of great substance and delightful fragrance. A great new rose.

Climbing Clothilde Soupert—New and one

All the above roses 50c each.

of the finest hardy, ever-blooming Roses ever introduced. A strong, vigorous climber; perfectly hardy, immense bloomer, loaded with large, perfectly double flowers the entire season; color, rich creamy-white, finely tinged with amber-rose; deepening center to bright red.

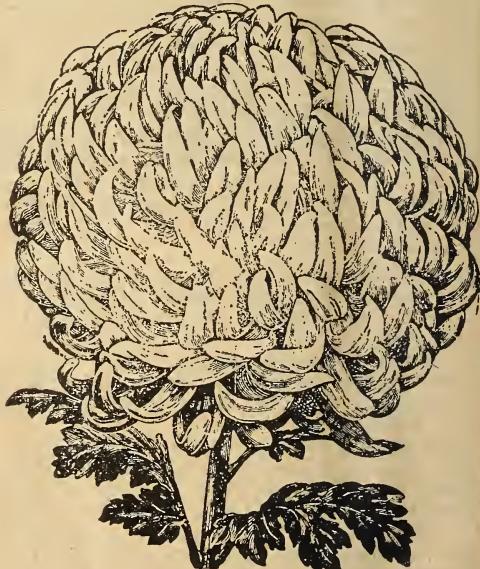
Ruth Vestal (Climbing Bride)—A strong and vigorous grower and true ever-bloomer. Pure snow-white buds and flowers are of the largest size and perfect form. Exceedingly fragrant.

Climbing Paul Neyron (Madam Wagram)—Rose. Paul Neyron has always been known as the largest Rose extant. In Climbing Paul Neyron we have this large size, coupled with its bright, fresh pink color that no Rose excels. More of a pillar rose than a climber. This Rose is a wonder.

Climbing Perle des Jardins—One of the loveliest Climbing Roses in existence. Color, deep yellow.

Climbing Cecile Brunner—A universal demand has recently sprung up for this grand new baby climbing Rose, introduced for the first time by us last year. The color is a rosy pink on a rich creamy-white ground. It is a rampant grower, perfectly double, and delightfully fragrant.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS



CUT-FLOWER CHRYSANTHEMUMS. CULTURAL DIRECTIONS FOR CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

When to Plant—Any time after the ground can be worked up to July 1st will give good blooming plants in the fall.

Soil—Dig the ground deep, mix a quantity of well rotted manure or bone meal with the soil, as the Chrysanthemum is a gross

feeder; if fed well the flowers will be large and the plant strong.

Disbudding, Stopping and Tying—When your plant is 8 inches high cut back to 6 inches, allow your shoots to grow from the main trunk. Repeat this operation if you want many flowers, but if you desire to grow large blooms let only two or three shoots grow, removing all others. As the shoots lengthen tie each one separately to a stake to insure straight stems. Disbudding means to remove all buds save one. With most varieties it is safer to remove the first bud, which usually appears during June or July, the next shoot developing will produce what is called a terminal bud, and it gives as a rule, with few exceptions, the best flower. Any shoots appearing from the roots and the side of the stems must be carefully removed in order to concentrate all the strength in the flower.

Feeding—The application of stimulants requires careful consideration, the safest plan is to steep fresh cow manure in water and applying the clear liquid diluted to the color of weak tea. Discontinue feeding after the buds begin to show color. Nitrate of Soda is one of the best feeders.

WHITE.

Mrs. H. Robinson—One of our best white. Can be depended on for blooming November 1st; very double and of easy growth.

October Frost—Take early bud, otherwise will show open center; one of the earliest in white.

Miss Alice Byron—One of the grandest white introduced for some time, and the purest in color of any we grow.

W. H. Chadwick—White showing tinge of pink, one of the most beautiful chrysanthemums.

PINK.

Dr. Enguehard—One of the best varieties of recent introduction. Pure pink without a trace of purple, of easy growth.

M. L. Rousseau—Enormous incurving pink; a grand flower.

YELLOW.

Mrs. P. O. Bassett (Yellow Mrs. Robinson)—A fine lemon yellow; blooms same time as Mrs. Robinson.

Golden Wedding—Nothing finer among yellows; shines like burnished gold.

Col. Appleton—Golden yellow, produced on stiff stems; fine foliage; a fine variety.

Major Bonafon—This splendid yellow is grown in large quantity by some growers.

Golden Eagle (New)—This variety has taken first rank among the late golden yellows. A dwarf grower of easy management.

RED.

Geo. W. Childs—The best known of the red and gold varieties. Easily injured by over-feeding. Also good for bush plants.

Black Hawk—Dark crimson scarlet; style of V. Morel. Long strap petals, irregularly arranged. Best from terminal bud. An extra fine red for all purposes.

HELIOTROPS.

These are universal favorites on account of their delightful fragrance. Flowers equally well as bedding plants in Summer, or as pot plants in the house during winter.

Prince Charmant—A variety with handsome foliage; extremely free in bloom; color a lovely tint of bluish-mauve. Like all of the Bruant type, this variety has panicles of bloom of enormous size, is dwarf and compact in growth. Each, postpaid, 10c.

Royal Highness—Deep blue flowers clustered into great globe-shaped trusses. Each 15c, 2 for 25c, postpaid.

Snow Storm—Blooms in large trusses of fragrant white flowers. An excellent sort. Each, 10c; 3 for 25c, postpaid.

Czar—Strong, stock growth, heavily corrugated, dark foliage; immense clusters of semi-double flowers, rich purple. Each, 10c.

HIBISCUS.

The Most Satisfactory House Plant.

Brilliant King—Semi-double flowers of a bright vermillion-scarlet; petals waved and recurved; the flowers noticeable for the absence of formality, but are very handsome. Each, postpaid, 25c.

Apple Blossom—This is a truly surprising house plant, the flowers are so immense and yet so beautiful that you can scarcely believe that they are not artificial in some way. It is a rapid, erect grower, with bright glossy green leaves and immense double flowers like Roses, 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Color rich bright pink, with deep crimson center; likes heat and moisture and begins to bloom very quickly. Each, postpaid, 25c.

WEEPING LANTANA.

Mrs. McKinley—This Lantana is a fine plant, of graceful, drooping habit, producing flowers at each leaf. The flowers are a brilliant rosy lilac, borne in elegant clusters and hundreds and thousands of them are in bloom all the time and literally cover the whole plant. Each, 10c.

CLIMBING VINES

SWEET-SCENTED HONEYSUCKLES.

Evergreen Sweet-Scented Honeysuckles.

A showy vine with purplish evergreen foliage. Native of China. Leaves ovate, purple when young, changing to greener tones at maturity. Flowers white, changing to yellow, sweetly fragrant, freely produced in summer. Price, each, 14c.

Japanese Honeysuckle (Halliana) — A rampant evergreen climber with stems ten to fifteen feet long. Native of Japan. Leaves ovate, dark green, densely covering the vines and branches. Flowers white, changing to yellow, delicious fragrant, borne in great profusion in the summer and occasionally in the autumn. Grand for trellises and ground cover. One of the best. Price, 14 cents each.

Golden Leaved Honeysuckle — A form of the preceding species with the leaves beautifully netted with yellow. Price, 14 cents each.

Scarlet Trumpet or Coral Honeysuckle — A high-climbing vine with stems ten to fifteen feet long. Occurs naturally from Connecticut to Nebraska, southward to Florida and Texas. Leaves oval or oblong, green or bluish-green above, glaucous beneath, the uppermost united at their bases. Flower scarlet, about two inches long, profuse and very showy. Splendid for porches. Price, 14 cents each.

CHINESE WISTARIA.

One of the most elegant and rapid growing hardy climbing plants; attains an immense size, growing at the rate of 15 to 20 feet in a single season. Bears an abundance of long, pendulous clusters of purple-lilac flowers in May and June and again in Autumn. Price, each, postpaid, 50c.

"BOSTON IVY" AND SOMETIMES CALLED "JAPAN IVY."

The fashionable and most hardy wall climber of the day. Clings tightly to rock, brick, etc., and it is a wall of living green the Summer through, turning in Autumn to a flaming crimson, when it is certainly gorgeous. It stands the dust and dry air of cities. Strong plants, each, 15c.

THE WONDERFUL HARDY JAPANESE KUDZU VINE.

(*Pueraria Thunbergiana*, "Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk" Vine).

If you wish a vine that will grow anywhere in the best or poorest soil, then plant the Japanese Kudzu Vine. The most remarkable and rapid growing of all hardy vines, often

making a growth of fifty to seventy-five feet in one season and flourishes where nothing else will grow; will last for 25 years or more. In the North the plant dies to the ground in Winter, coming up again from the roots in the Spring. It has clusters of delightfully fragrant purple flowers in Summer and Autumn, with large, beautiful deep green leaves, affording a dense shade, making it invaluable for covering porches, arbors, fences, rockeries, dead or old trees, etc. Price, 1-year-old roots, each, 25c.

HARDY LARGE-FLOWERED CLEMATIS.

The vines are of slender, wiry growth and require some support that they can twine around, like a rod, pole or wire, and if the location is somewhat moist and partially shaded, so much the better.

Jackmani — The best known variety, with large violet-purple flowers, remarkable for their velvety richness. Price, each, 50c.

Henry I — Fine, large, creamy-white flowers; a strong grower and very hardy; one of the best of the white varieties. Price, 50c

Ville de Lyon — One of the best Clematis. Color, bright carmine, the nearest red. Price, each, 50c.

Madame Edward André — The standard red Clematis, being the nearest approach to a scarlet yet produced. Price, each, 50c.

Ramona — Very hardy and vigorous. Color, light blue, of a delicate shade. Price, 50c each.

VIRGINIA CREEPER.

Amelopsis Quinquefolia.

A native vine of rapid growth, with large, luxuriant foliage, which in the Autumn takes on the most gorgeous coloring. Strong plants, each, postpaid, 25c.

MOUNTAIN BEAUTY VINE.

(*Antigonon Leptopus*).

A beautiful Climbing Vine, specially recommended for the South and Pacific coast; it is a vigorous climber, suitable for covering porches, verandas, etc., has handsome foliage and is covered for months at a time with splendid clusters of rose-pink flowers, of the most exquisite color, leaves heart-shaped. Price, fine, strong plants, 15c each; postpaid.

TRUMPET CREEPER.

(*Bignonia*.)

These are familiar, strong-growing vines, with deep, rich green foliage and large trumpet-shaped flowers in early Summer. They are very desirable for covering Summer-houses, training over arbors, and to climb over trees, rocks and rustic bridges. Bignonias will grow in almost any soil and are hardy, except in the coldest climates. Strong plant, each, postpaid, 25c.

IMPORTED BULBS.

Plant from October until February.

Hyacinths.

Early Flowering French Roman Hyacinths.

For early forcing in window boxes for inside decoration.

Doz.
Prepaid
\$0.75

| | | |
|--|--|-----|
| White, Dark Rose and Blue..... | | |
| Extra Large single named varieties for forcing in pots. | | |
| Pure White, L'Innocence—Pink, Gertrude—Red, Rol Des Belges—Blue, Grand Maitre..... | | .75 |
| Popular Mixed Hyacinths for out-door bedding. | | |
| Red, White, Blue and Pink. Single, any color | | .75 |
| Double, any color..... | | .75 |

Tulips.

| | | |
|---|--|-----|
| Extra early for forcing, any color, single or double..... | | .50 |
|---|--|-----|

Narcissus

| | | |
|---|-------|------|
| The largest Daffodils in cultivation. | Each. | Doz. |
| Emperor, Pure Yellow..... | .05 | .50 |
| Empress, White and Yellow..... | .05 | .50 |
| Victoria, Creamy White and Deep Yellow..... | .05 | .50 |
| Polanthus, Paper White | .05 | .50 |
| Chinese Sacred Lily (Imported)..... | .20 | 2.00 |

Jonquils

| | | |
|---|-------|-----|
| Campernelle Rugulosus, Largest Flowering: | | |
| Pure Yellow, very fragrant..... | 3 for | .10 |

Crocus

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-----|-----|
| Striped and Variegated..... | 2 for | .05 | .25 |
|-----------------------------|-------|-----|-----|

Ranunculus

| | | | |
|------------------|-------|-----|-----|
| All colors | 2 for | .05 | .25 |
|------------------|-------|-----|-----|

Anemones

| | | | |
|------------------|-------|-----|-----|
| All colors | 2 for | .05 | .25 |
|------------------|-------|-----|-----|

The following list of bulbs may be planted at any time from January until July. Some varieties may be planted at any time throughout the year.

Amaryllis

| | | |
|--|-------|--|
| Belladonna, large lavender flowers, the most beautiful of all Amaryllis. | Each. | |
| Very large bulbs..... | .25 | |
| Johnsonnii, Scarlet striped white..... | .25 | |

Caladiums

| | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------|
| Fancy Leaved | Each. | Doz. |
| | \$0.25 | \$2.50 |

Callas

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|------|
| May be planted at any time. | | |
| White Flowering | .15 | 1.50 |
| Freesias—Refracta Alba..... | .. | .25 |
| Gladiolus—Superb Mixture..... | .10 | .75 |
| Oxalis | .. | .20 |

Our mixture of Gladioli is beautiful beyond description—scarcely two alike.

CHINESE SACRED LILY.

Also called Joss Flower, Water Fairy Flower and Oriental New Year's Lily. The flowers of this variety of Polyanthus Narcissus introduced from China are satiny white with golden yellow cup. They are borne profusely in clusters and are very fragrant.

Cannas—Assorted colors, 75c cts. per dozen.

Bermuda or Easter Lily—Large bulbs, \$1.25 per dozen.

MEXICAN EVER-BLOOMING TUBE-ROSES

They have tall stiff stems, flowers pure white, single delightfully fragrant. They withstand all winds and weather save hard frosts, commence to bloom in May and continue to December. They never blight and if the stalk is cut when the first bloom appears, the other flowers increase in size and whiteness and keep for a week or ten days. They increase rapidly.

| | | |
|---------------|--------|--------|
| Doz. | | |
| Each. | | |
| Mexican | \$0.10 | \$0.75 |

SELECTED FRUIT TREES

Special attention is called to our selected fruit trees. They are first-grade stock, selected especially on account of their superior value for our retail trade. We have listed only a few of the better varieties, which have proved to be the most valuable. Before setting out fruit trees, it is necessary to prune off all broken twigs and roots. Cut back the branches about one-half in length, making the cut about an inch outside of a bud, and cut upwards. In order to get young, transplanted stock growing well, the amount of top should be about the same as the root area. More failures of trees to grow are due to lack of pruning and inattention than to poor stock. Keep the roots covered, plant properly, and prune thoroughly for satisfactory results.

PAPER SHELL PECAN TREES.

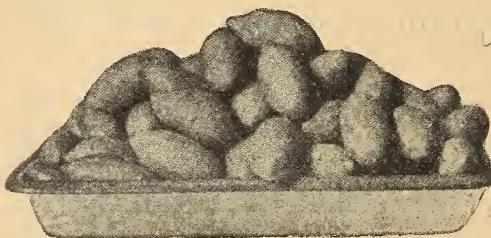
The demand for this splendid nut is increasing faster than the supply. Trees thrive in any soil and climate that cotton does. Set 30 feet apart each way, 50 to the acre, with a peach tree between each way, 150 to the acre, profit will begin in two



The Schley

years and rapidly increase. In four years pecans will begin to pay and in eight years peach trees, after paying all expenses and leaving handsome profits, can be cut out. We recommend the Stuart Pecan as best, but can also supply Schley, Pabst, Van Deman, Frotscher, Delmas, Money Maker and Success.

Delmas—A large nut of excellent quality; grayish color, shell medium thick, marked with dark specks and streaks; is one of the



Van Demans

best commercial varieties. Tree healthy and strong and the earliest bearer of all Pecans.

Frotscher—It is considered one of the largest Pecans; bright yellowish brown; shell very thin. Kernel large and easily removed, and of good quality. Tree a vigorous grower and bears heavy crop; can

always be depended on for highly flavored nuts.

Russel—Large or medium size, grayish brown with numerous small black markings. Shell thin, kernel plump and of good quality. A good grower, and bears large and regular crops.

Schley—The finest Pecan grown, medium to large size, shell thin, separating easily from the kernel, bright yellowish brown, rich flavor. Tree a good grower.

Stuart—One of the most popular varieties, nuts somewhat short, brownish shell and of medium thickness; good cracking quality. Kernel plump; quality very good.

Success—Large size, color reddish brown, shell thin. It is one of the favorite varieties in Southern Mississippi and Alabama.

Teche—Large to medium size, bearing at a very early age, producing heavy annual crop. Grayish brown color, shell medium thick, kernel full, base and apex rounded. Quality good.

Van Deman—From $\frac{3}{8}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Color reddish brown. Shell medium thick, kernel exceptionally good.

Prices on Budded Pecans—2 to 3 feet, each, 90c; 10, \$7.50; 100, \$70; 3 to 4 feet, each, \$1; 10, \$8.50; 100, \$80; 4 to 5 feet, each, \$1.10; 10, \$10; 100, \$90; 5 to 7 feet, each, \$1.50; 10, \$12.50; 100, \$120.

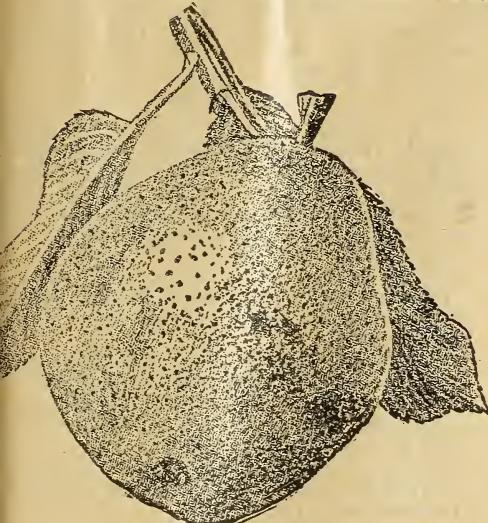
PEARS.

Barlett—This is undoubtedly the best-known and most popular pear grown, but when grown on its own stock is subject to blight. The trees we offer are LeConte stock. This gives the trees a much more robust character, and therefore, able to fight blight.

Le Conte—This promises to become one of the most popular pears of the South. It is a very prolific bearer, and the fruit is large, of a pale yellow color, very juicy and melting. It is a shipper without a rival.

Chinese Sand—In this variety we have a pear that is practically free from blight. The fruit is large and of a yellow color. We strongly recommend this variety for cooking and preserving purposes.

Keiffer—This is a very vigorous grower and bears profusely. The fruit is large and



Pears.

of a bright yellow color. The flesh is tender and juicy with a flavor all its own. It is a fine variety for preserving purposes.

Prices: 4 to 5 feet, each 50c; doz., \$5.00.

PEACHES.

Elberta—The most popular of all peaches. It is a freestone, and an early ripener. The fruit is large, of a rich yellow, with red cheeks, very juicy and of fine quality. It is good for shipping, canning or the table.

Alexander—A fine variety, bearing very highly colored fruit. The flesh is greenish-white, juicy and of good quality.

Mamie Ross—This is undoubtedly one of the finest as well as the earliest peaches grown. It is a regular and prolific bearer, one of the best for Gulf Coast planting, and no Orchard or Home Yard should be without a few trees of this popular variety. It is a cling, bearing large fruit with white flesh, very juicy and of excellent quality.

Onderdonk—In this variety we have a native Texan of the Freestone type. It is a strong grower, bearing large fruit of a yellow color. The flesh is juicy and sweet. It is a valuable combination of quality, appearance and productiveness.

Chinese Cling—This is an excellent variety for general purposes. The fruit is very large, skin of a yellowish-white, mottled red. The flesh is juicy and of unsurpassed quality.

Angel—One of the most desirable canning peaches. A prolific bearer very young. The fruit is large and yellow. The flesh is white and very sweet.

Jewel—Here we have one of the finest shipping peaches. The fruit is large, oblong, of a yellow color. The flesh is juicy and melting sweet, of excellent quality, with a delicious flavor.

Prices: 2 to 3 feet, 25c each; doz., \$2.50; 4 to 6 feet, 35c each; doz., \$3.50.

APPLES.

Red June—This is one of the most valuable varieties for commercial purposes. It is a great favorite with the planters of the South Texas section. The fruit is of medium size and bright crimson color. The flesh is very tender and of fine flavor. It is one of the earliest-ripening varieties.

Ponathan—Like the Red June, this variety is one of the standbys in the South. It is a robust grower and a prolific bearer. The fruit is large and red. It is a grand marketing and a splendid eating variety.

Ben Davis—An exceedingly robust and vigorous grower, and an abundant bearer. The fruit is large and handsome. It is a very popular variety.

Winesap—One of the best varieties for general winter use. The fruit, which is marbled red on a white ground, is fine for keeping. The flesh is firm and highly flavored.

Early Harvest—The tree of this variety is a very vigorous and robust grower. The fruit is large and yellow-skinned. It is good either for the table or for cooking.

Prices: 50c each, \$5.00 doz.

PERSIMMONS.

The persimmon is one of the neglected fruits of the Southern States. The tree is well adapted to this section and we list the following varieties which produce abundantly as well as profitably.

Triumph—Of medium size, yellowish-red color, smooth and bright. Tree a vigorous grower and a heavy producer.

Tana Nashi—The best known and most popular variety as the fruit is very large and of conical shape. Skin light yellow, changing to dark red as fruit matures. A very desirable variety to plant for marketing.

Yemon—Large, flat tomato-shaped. Bright orange yellow, practically seedless.

Prices of Japanese Persimmons:

Large sizes, well branched, price 75c.

QUINCES.

We only list one variety of Quince (the Chinese), as this is the only variety adapted to the Southern section.

Chinese—Fruit very large, oblong in shape. Makes fine jellies and preserves. Tree a vigorous grower, reaching large size.

Prices on Chinese Quince: 3 to 4 feet, 50c each.

PLUM TREES.

Abundance—One of the most profitable and early Plums; very hardy and prolific. The fruit is large, of a greenish-yellow color, with a heavy bloom. They are sweet, with a slight Apricot flavor, rich and good.

Apricot—A native of China. The fruit is a bright vermillion color when ripe. It is very firm, and will equal any other variety of plum on the market. They are admirable shippers.

Burbank—This is one of the most popular varieties amongst shippers. It ripens almost as soon as the Abundance. The fruit is very large, of a clear, rich red, with violet bloom.

It is very juicy and sweet; a cling of the best quality.

Red June—This variety is called so on account of its color and its early ripening. It is, we believe, the earliest Plum on the market. The fruit is large, of a vermillion-red color, covered with a delicate bloom. The flesh is light yellow, sweet, with a pleasant flavor.

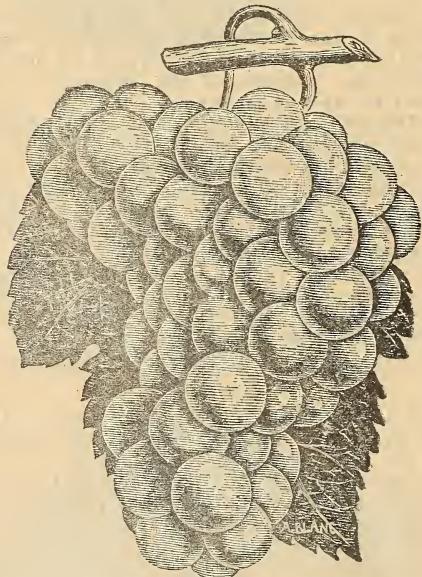
Excelsior—The tree of this variety is a very vigorous grower and produces an abundance of medium-sized fruits of a purplish-red color, covered with a heavy bluish bloom. The flesh is of a yellowish color and excellent flavor. This is one of the best shipping plums.

Wild Goose—Here we have a native of Tennessee. It is a popular variety for marketing for preserving purposes. It is a vigorous grower. The fruit is large and of good quality.

Prices: 2 to 3 feet, each 35c, doz., \$3.50; 4 to 6 feet, each 50c, doz., \$5.00.

GRAPES.

Concord—One of the oldest varieties of grapes. It is a very rapid grower and heavy bearer. Nothing could be more tempting



than the large bunches of blue-black berries. The flesh is very sweet and tender. They are good for either table, market or wine.

Delaware—Another old-time standard variety. The bunches and berries of this variety are smaller than the Concord. They are light red in color and exceedingly sweet.

Moore's Early—A variety very similar to Concord, but very much earlier. The vines are hardy and moderately prolific; the berries are large, round, black and covered with a heavy bloom.

Niagra—This is easily the best of the light-colored grapes. The vines are vigorous growers and prolific bearers. The berries, which are produced in large bunches,

are greenish yellow in color and are very sweet.

Prices: 20c each, \$2.00 doz.

MULBERRIES.

The mulberry is of little value for commercial purposes, although the fruit is very well liked for eating by some people. The mulberry tree, however, is valuable for planting in hog and poultry yards and will be found to be a very economic means of feeding hogs and poultry as well as a valuable shade.

Hicks—A large, rapid growing tree. Bears profusely, fruit sweet. Trees bear when very young.

White—The largest growing variety, and about the most prolific bearer. We recommend this variety for general planting.

Downing—A berry of good quality. Tree a rapid grower. Foliage large.

Prices: 4 to 5 feet, each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00; large specimen trees, heavily branched, each \$1; 10, \$9.

POMEGRANATES.

A hardy shrub which can be grown in all sections. Has a profusion of brilliant scarlet flowers. The fruit is very desirable. These trees are in great demand also for ornamental shrubbery and hedges.

✓ **Purple Seeded**—Vigorous grower, very prolific bearer, seeds wine color, and of good quality.

✓ **Sweet**—Large, sweet fruit, of good quality. Vigorous grower.

Prices: 3 to 4 feet, each 40c; 10, \$3.50; 100, \$30.

JAPAN CHESTNUTS.

The Chestnut does well in most portions of the South. The tree is very attractive, with handsome foliage, and is used for shade and ornamental purposes as well as for the nuts which it produces. The nuts are considered by some very good, especially when roasted. Bears when trees is three or four years.

Price: 3 to 4 feet, each, 75c.

WALNUTS.

Japan Walnut—The Japan walnut is well worthy of a place in every planting, and no orchard or yard should be without a few of these trees. Trees are of rapid growth, and can be trained into almost any desired shape. The nuts are born in large clusters, five and six-year-old trees often producing from one-half to one bushel of nuts.

Black Walnut—One of the old native trees of the South. The tree grows to large size, well formed and attractive. The nuts, thick shelled, are rich and sweet.

Price: 3 to 4 feet, each, 75c.

FIGS.

One of the most valuable trees for the Southern garden or yards. No home or garden should be without a couple of these

FIG BUSHES.

Food and Medicine In One.

This luscious and mildly laxative fruit—old almost as time itself—the fruit that re-

freshed and nourished the men who made history in Bible days, is about the easiest of all to grow. After the first year or two it needs no further attention, unless you are far enough north for the branches to be winter-killed. With a few cedar or pine bushes stacked around it as cold weather sets in it can be fruited much farther north than is usually believed. In the southern and central parts of the country (except in the mountainous portions of the central parts, where it will need protection), it thrives without attention, growing into ten-foot trees and producing amazingly its delicious and wholesome fruit—ten bushels to the tree has been known.

No Southern home is half complete without its fig bushes and scuppernong vines.

Brunswick—Very large fruit, pear-shaped, pulp thick, soft, quality good. Dark brown in color.

Celeste—Small to medium, pear-shaped, violet-colored. Flesh shading to light pink at center. Flesh solid, juicy and sweet. This variety is considered the standard variety of fig and is largely planted. This variety of fig is commonly known as "The Sugar Fig" on account of its sweetness and good quality.

Magnolia—Fruit of large size, light greenish color. Tree a vigorous grower and very prolific. One of the best varieties for canning.

Prices: 3 to 4 feet, each, 25c; 10, \$2.00; 100, \$18.00; 4 to 5 feet, each, 40c; 10, \$3.00; 100, \$25.00; extra size, heavily branched, each, 90c; 10, \$8.

ORANGE TREES.

The Orange has, for many years, been the most prominent of sub-tropical fruits, largely so by reason of its being one of the most profitable.

The wonderful ability of the trees to withstand adverse conditions and still annually produce fruit; the extreme length of time that fruit can remain on trees after maturity, making it possible to ship when markets are in best shape; and the fact that, if properly packed, the fruit will stand for long distance shipment, makes the Orange one of the safest and most profitable to grow.

In planting an orange it is poor business to try to get the cheapest trees possible. Cheap trees seldom prove healthy and fruitful. Orange nursery trees, to prove vigorous and prolific, should have large, well-formed root systems and strong, clean, healthy tops one or two years old. Our trees are grown on loose sandy loam land, which permits the root systems to develop properly, and we give them every care and plenty of fertilizer, which makes strong, vigorous tops.

Budded Orange Trees of the Following varieties: :

Grapefruit—The old "Florida Grape Fruit"

was the fruit that first attracted attention to the Pomelo, and it has since become the most popular desert fruit in existence. Great effort has been expended in an endeavor to improve it, but so far without success. From our viewpoint the old "Florida Grape Fruit" is perfect, and, therefore, cannot be improved upon, and it was from the very best seedling tree the writer every saw, producing the very finest fruit possible.

Louisiana Sweet Orange—Very large, the favorite Orange of Louisiana; skin thin, very sweet, very juicy, hardy, good color, favorite in the markets of the world; none better; grows upright; rather bushy; grows in any soil.

Mandarine—Medium in size, flattened, deep, deep yellow in color, skin very thin and of fine texture. Skin and segments loosely adherent, flesh rather dark orange in color, spicy, aromatic and rich in flavor. Tree vigorous, compact in growth, bears young, and is very prolific. This variety is largely planted in Louisiana. Does well on all classes of soils where citrus fruits are grown, and we consider it a profitable variety. Not a dwarf. Glove skin.

Satsuma—Medium in size, flattened in shape, color yellow, somewhat inclined to color of Tangerine; rind and segments part freely; flesh fine grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious, entirely seedless, and one of the earliest varieties known; fruit always ripe in November and of good quality in early October. Tree thornless, of distinct habits, and very prolific; bears young, usually fruits when bud is one year old in nursery. Glove skin.

Tangerine (Dacy's)—One of the well-known "kid-glove" Oranges; belongs to the Mandarine family. Flat, small to medium; skin separates freely from the flesh; juicy aromatic and rich, of a deep red color. Particularly good grower and prolific. Fruit very handsome on the tree.

Washington Navel—Trees almost thornless, strong growers. Fruit large red-orange in color; skin thick, smooth and tough; seedless, flesh tender, juicy and sweet; flavor peculiarly its own, luscious and fine. Peculiarly marked at blossom end, where a small secondary orange, irregular in shape, is formed, imbedded within, sometimes protruding from the segments of the fruit.

Prices on all the above orange trees, except where otherwise noted.

Healthy, thrifty trees. All in proportion to sizes and ages:

2½ to 3 feet, \$1.25 each; \$10.00 per dozen.
3 to 3½ feet, \$1.50 each; \$12.00 per dozen.

Prices on 100 or 1,000 given on application.

3 to 4 feet, of the above varieties, balled, \$2.00 each.

Kin Kan or Kum Quat Orange—Trees, \$1.00 and \$1.50 each. Extra large size, -\$2.50 each.

Sour Orange Seed—We import direct from Japan our supply of sour orange seed, and offer same at 20c per ounce, 75c per ¼ pound; \$2.75 per pound.

Vegetable Plants, Strawberry Plants, Roots

HORSERADISH.

Thrives in any fence corner or spare space. It is easy to grow as a weed, and every good housewife knows its great value in the making of sauces and seasonings. Once used in pickle it will never be gone without. Horseradish sauce is one of the chief appetizers of the golden old-time Southern cuisine. It is also one of the few sauces or condiments that is pronounced by the best authority to be perfectly wholesome. A dozen plants will supply a large family for a lifetime, and it grows and multiplies very fast.

25c dozen.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

No garden is complete and no housewife has justice done her unless provided with a bed of this excellent and most wholesome vegetable. Coming as it does next to the earliest of vegetables (rhubarb being the earliest), its value is very great. It is most beneficial in bladder and kidney troubles. A bed once established will give an abundant supply for a generation.

\$1.00 per 100 roots.

GROW CABBAGE IN THE FALL

We have arranged to grow immense quantities of Cabbage Plants for fall planting. We have demonstrated fully the fact that plants set out in September and October will mature into full grown heads before freezing weather. They produce equal in every way to plants set out in the spring.

Varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield, Very Early Volga, earliest large flat head cabbage on the market, Stein's Early Flat Dutch, a well known early variety.

Prices, postpaid, dozen, 15c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$3.50.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS

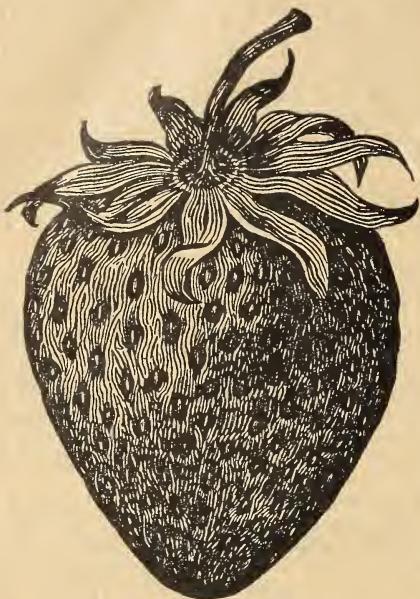
We will be able to furnish the slips or draws of all varieties. Our slips will be ready for shipment any time from the 15th of March to the 1st of July. We grow millions every year and always have more orders than we can fill. We would advise our customers to book their orders early, and we can then ship at any time you may desire, but if you place your order with us early you will be sure of your supply.

Price, 100 for 75c, 500 for \$2.00, 1,000 for \$3.00. Write for prices on large lots.

RHUBARB.

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant, is exceedingly easy to grow, and, like asparagus, once set, lasts for years. It is much earlier than asparagus. The edible parts are the stems of the long leaves. These can be cut as fast as they come in the spring, and, stewed with sugar, make most delicious and wholesome pies, tarts and sauces. Stewed Rhubarb also makes a most excellent breakfast dish. In all respects it may be used in the place of cranberries.

25c per root.



STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Genuine Klondike—This is the standard early shipping berry. It succeeds everywhere, ripens close on the heels of Excel-sior and Missionary. Productive, brilliantly colored, so firm that on the great Northern market it classes as a reshipper, that is, a berry firm enough to reship to the smaller tributary markets, and therefore commands top notch prices. There is another entirely different and far inferior variety masquerading under the same name. We have the genuine Simon Pure Klondike. Fine table berry when perfectly ripe.

Lady Corneille—Similar to Klondike. Like it a great drought resister. Regarded by many as a distinct improvement, even on that magnificent variety, and as the coming market berry.

Lady Thompson—Ranks with Klondike as a standard market berry.

Price: 75c per 100 plants, postpaid. Special price per 1000 lots.

ARTICHOKE PLANTS.

\$3.00 PER HUNDRED

Tomato Plants—Leading varieties, 25c per doz., postpaid; 75c per 100, prepaid.

Eggplant—Improved purple, 25c per doz., postpaid; 75c per 100 postpaid.

Pepper Plants—Sweet and Hot, 25c per dozen; 100, postpaid, 75c.

ONION PLANTS

Prices: Parcel post prepaid, per 100, 50c.

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS

ELEMENTS OF FERTILITY

Nitrogen—Ammonia is the equivalent term for nitrogen. Its first function is to produce the green, rank growth of the plant. Nitrogen makes greener and quicker growth, more succulent and nourishing food. In fruits, after serving first in making leaf growth, nitrogen is chiefly needed in forming the seed, without which fruit would not develop.

Phosphoric Acid—Gives strength to the young plant in helping to expand its root growth and absorb the other necessary elements of plant food. It hastens and increases flowering and forces earlier maturity.

Potash—Its chief function is to form the cellular fibers, straw and woody growth of plants. It aids in producing sap, starch formation of grains and juiciness and sweetness of fruit. After it has served these functions it is mostly returned in the sap to form the wood growth of trees and vines and the straw and stalks of grains.

Bone Meal—Bone Meal is used for all top dressing for lawns, meadows, vegetable gardens and flowers. It carries ammonia and phosphoric acid and may be applied at any time of the year. Bone Meal continues to feed the soil for ten months and its effect is plainly apparent upon land for years. For top dressing on lawns use 50 lbs. to 1,000 square feet. For making new lawns use 75 lbs. to 1,000 square feet. For grain crops, 600 lbs. to the acre. For mixing potting soil, 2 lbs. to 20 qts. of earth. Price, \$4.00 bag.

Nitrate of Soda—Nitrate of Soda carries nothing but ammonia. It is highly stimulating and produces rank growth and dark green foliage. On grass or other vegetation it is visible in a few days after application. It is claimed that crops like Cabbage, Lettuce and Onions mature fully two weeks earlier than usual when Nitrate of Soda has been used on same. For vegetables use 300 lbs. to the acre. For lawns and potted plants use in liquid form, 1 lb. to 25 gallons of water. Price: 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., \$2.50.

Raw Bone Super-Phosphate—Analysis: Available phosphoric acid, 9 1/2 per cent; ammonia, 2 per cent; potash, 1 1/2 per cent. The universal standard brand for all crops, especially for Cucumbers, Musk and Watermelons, Pumpkins, Squashes, Potatoes and Tomatoes, using 600 pounds per acre, also for good results on Cotton and Corn, about 300 pounds per acre. Price, \$4.00 bag.

Acid Phosphate—Analysis: Phosphoric acid, 14 per cent. Quite essential to produce healthy growth where demanded. Often applied for corn and to mix with other fertilizers. It is usually applied after a coposphate and the intelligent farmer will soon detect this by the want of vigor in the plant's life. Apply 200 to 300 pounds to the acre. Price, \$2.50 bag.

A Necessity to All Growing Plants—All cultivated soils require fertilizing from time to time to replace the vital growing forces and power which each succeeding crop removes in its development and maturity. Unless this is done it is only a matter of time when even rich and fertile soil will fail to be productive. Farms, gardens, lawns and flower beds always should be given a dressing of fertilizer each season before planting. Mother Earth needs food to produce good crops, the same as a human being requires food to be strong and healthy. Animal manures have many advantages and are of great value in building up and maintaining the soil's fertility, not only for actual plant food in the form of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, but for the lasting effect upon soil conditions and humus they supply

Pulverized Sheep Manure—This is a high-grade of fertilizer and is especially adapted for Gardens and Lawns. No better manure can be secured. It is selected from the accumulation in the Western Sheep Feeding Stations, where thousands of sheep are confined in pens to be fattened for market. This manure is gathered from the pens, shipped to the reduction plant, and then is immediately dried by a special direct heat process, which destroys any weed or seed it may contain. It is then screened free from rough bedding and uniformly pulverized into the most concentrated form for general use. In landscape work, for gardens and lawns there is no equal. For New Lawns use 100 lbs. to 1,000 square feet. For Old Lawns, as a top dressing, use 50 lbs to 1,000 square feet. For Flower Beds and Vegetable Gardens, before planting, use 50 lbs. to 500 square feet. For Mixing Potting Soil, use 1 qt. to 20 qts. of earth. Price, \$4.00 bag.

Pulverized Cattle Manure—It is especially adapted for grain crops and garden use on crops like Potatoes, Corn and Wheat. This manure is pulverized and dried and is free from weed seeds. It can be drilled with any farm drill. One hundred pounds will equal one load of stable manure. For Grain Crops use 1,000 lbs. to the acre. Price, \$3.00 bag.

Tankage—Analysis: Phosphoric acid, 14.50 per cent; nitrogen, 5.6 percent. A packing-house refuse consisting of bone, dried blood, etc. Splendid fertilizer, especially for Corn, Cotton and all Vegetables. Price, \$5.00 bag.

Vegetable Grower—Use Swift's Special Truck for all garden and truck crops. Analysis: 6 per cent available phosphorus acid, 3 per cent ammonia and 6 per cent potash. The ammonia is in such form as will give the crops a quick start and keep them growing. It runs high in potash, a most important plant food for vegetables, and phosphoric acid in its most available shape. Apply 400 to 600 pounds to the acre. Price, \$3.00 bag.

INSECT DESTROYERS

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES.

Insecticides and Fungicides marked* can be sent by parcel post at purchaser's expense. Consult your local postoffice for rate. Sorts not marked cannot be sent by mail. Save your crop by spraying with our Insecticide.

Aphine—Destroys green, black and white fly, red spider, thrips, mealy bug, brown and white scale, slugs and all soft-bodied insects most effectively, and without injury to foliage or flower. Price: Pt., 65c; Qt., \$1.00; Gal., \$2.50.

***Ant Powder**—For destroying ants in house, lawn and garden. Price, 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

Fungine—An infallible fungicide for destroying mildew, rust, bench rot and other fungi. Apart from its general effectiveness, an important merit is that it does not stain the foliage. It is a clean, safe and easily applied remedy. Price: Qt., 75c.; Gal., \$2.00.



Paris Green (Powder)—Sure death to all insects that eat foliage. Mix with Bordeaux when desired. To four gallons water add one tablespoonful and keep well agitated. For cut-worms, mix one tablespoonful to ten pounds bran and spread around the base of plants. Put up in paper. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., 75c. Cannot mail.

Slug Shot—A very popular and one of the cheapest and best powders for destroying insects. 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

Bug Death—Largely used instead of Paris Green. It is claimed to have the same effect. It comes in powder form, and is applied pure. Not poisonous to persons. Per lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

Niagara Dry Sulphur Compound—Niagara Sulphur is a granular compound that dissolves quickly in cold or hot water, stays in solution and leaves no sediment. It is a superior and efficient form of sulphur for destroying San Jose and other scale insects and all fungous diseases that can be controlled in the dormant season and as a summer spray for apple scab, citrus red spider, aphids, mildew, etc. It can be used for all purposes that Lime Sulphur Solution is used. Write for pamphlet. 1 lb., 35c; 5-lb. can, \$1.50; 10-lb. can, \$2.50; 25-lb. can, \$3.75; 50-lb. can, \$6.00; 100-lb. can \$10.50.

Arsenate of Lead (Powder)—Used the same as paste. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 50c. Cannot mail.

"Black Leaf 40" (Sulphate of Nicotine)—The best insecticide to eradicate plant lice of every description wherever they may appear, or it may be used as wash for animals affected with skin diseases. There is no better spray for chicken houses. Dilute according to directions it is non-poisonous and may be safely applied to all vegetables. Dilute two tablespoonfuls to one gallon of water. Add a little soap to insure adhesion to the foliage. In tin, 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c; 2 lbs., \$2.50. Add postage.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap—Used as a spray for aphids, thrip, mites, and as a wash for skin diseases on animals. Small size, 10c; large size, 25c. Add 5c each for postage and packing.

Tobacco Dust (Powder)—For aphis and small insects in plant beds and poultry houses. 1 lb., 25c; 100 lbs., \$5.00. Cannot mail.

Tobacco Stems—For fumigating greenhouses. 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 60c. Add 5c per pound for packing and postage. (Bale, about 100 lbs., at \$3.75 per hundred pounds) f. o. b. here.

Tanglefoot (Paste)—Apply to trees to protect from ants and rabbits. Put up in tin. 1 lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$2.65; 20 lbs., \$4.80. Add postage.

Whale Oil Soap—For scale and fungus. 1 lb., 25c. Add 10c per packet for packing and postage.

Hellebore (Poison Powder)—For all insects that eat the foliage. Put up in paper. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c. Cannot mail.

Bordeaux Mixture (Paste)—The great preventive of mildew, blight, fungus, root disease and rust, particularly on potatoes, celery, tomatoes, or wherever they may appear. One quart should be dissolved in a wooden or earthen vessel with hot water, diluted to twelve gallons of water. In tin, 75c.

Formula for Fifty Gallons of Bordeaux Mixture—Slack with water five pounds lump lime, then dilute to twenty-five gallons. Dissolve 5 pounds Blue Stone in a wooden or earthen vessel with hot water; dilute to twenty-five gallons. Mix equal parts when wanted.

Kerosene Emulsion—To destroy Aphides on rose bushes, etc.: Kerosene Oil, 2 gals.; Rain Water, 1 gal.; Soap, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Dilute before use with 9 parts water.

Talbot's Ant Exterminator—A dry, non-poisonous powder, easy to handle and safe to apply anywhere in the home or garden to get rid of ants. 25 cents.

Talbot's Bed Bug Exterminator—A very efficient non-poisonous powder that can be applied to bedding and clothing without injury. 25 cents.

Talbot's Roach Exterminator—A material very successful in exterminating these house pests. 25 cents.

PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS

Hand Cultivators and Seeders have become a garden necessity. One man with a hand cultivator can do the work of six men with the hoe, and do it easier. All are good, but some are more adaptable for all purposes.

Space will not permit a detailed description of all the garden tools we offer, but a short reference to each will suffice to let you know what we have, and if interested, please write for special circular or detailed description of what you want.

No. 4, Planet Jr., Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Price, complete, \$17.00. Weight, 50 lbs. As a Seeder only, \$14.00. Holds 2½ quarts of seed, weight, 40 lbs.

This tool combines in a single, convenient implement, a capital hill-dropping seeder, a continuous row seeder, an admirable single wheel hoe, an excellent furrower, a capital wheel cultivator and a rapid and efficient wheen garden plow. As a Seeder the No. 4 is accurate, simple durable, reliable and easy running, doing first-class work in every particular.

Price, complete, \$17.00.

Planet Jr. No. 25.

Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Double Wheel Hoe and Cultivator and Plow. Price, \$20.00. Weight, packed, 61 lbs.

Planet Jr. Fire Fly.

One plow only. Price, \$3.50. Weight, packed, 30 lbs.

No. 36 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Weight, packed, 33 lbs.

Price, complete, \$12.00.

The whole combination is the best and most useful we have ever offered. We advise buying the machine complete, as there is a considerable saving by doing so, but we sell the seeder and the wheel Hoe separately, if desired. The extra attachments will also fit the No. 6 machine complete with the No. 36 Wheel Hoe.

POT AND TREE LABELS.

Per 100 Postage.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|
| Wire Tree Labels, 4 in..... | \$0.30 | \$0.05 |
| Pot Labels, 6 in..... | .25 | .05 |
| Pot Labels, 5 in..... | .20 | .05 |
| Pot Labels, 4 in..... | .15 | .05 |
| Pot Labels, 10 in..... | .75 | .10 |

RAFFIA.

Raffia is the name of a palm which furnishes a staple article of commerce called raffia fiber. While it has been used to some extent in America in the manufacture of hats, its principal use is for tying vines, flowers, asparagus and celery bunches and for grafting. It is as soft as silk, and not affected by moisture or change in temperature so as to risk cutting or wounding the most delicate tissues, and it does not break

No. 14 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe.

Price, with attachments, \$15.00. Cultivator and Plow, weight, 35 lbs.

This new tool will give excellent satisfaction; is especially pleasing to all who work peat lands. There are three oil tempered discs on each side.

The set of prong cultivator teeth are constructed on entirely new lines, and will be found invaluable in general cultivation.

The plows are the regular Planet Jr. model and are continually valuable for furrowing, covering and plowing.

THE COLUMBIA HAND PLANTER.

You can plant from one inch apart to ninety-six inches apart by the simply manipulation of the disk wheel and the cylinders. With this drill you can sow any seed in any quantity and distance apart that you desire. It will sow cucumber and muskmelon seed any distance apart up to eight feet. It will sow your pepper, tomato, and any other crops in the field that now must be done by transplanting. It is a universal planter because there is nothing in the seed line from the size of lima beans to turnip seed that it will not plant. With special apparatus it will plant shelled peanuts without crushing the seed.

Price, \$15.00. Weight, 40 pounds.

CAHOON SEED SOWER.

The standard Sower, acknowledged to be superior to all other hand sowers. Gives perfect satisfaction and can be used for sowing alfalfa and grains broadcast. Sows from four to eight acres per hour at a common walking gait. A saving of four-fifths of the labor and one-third of the seed by its use. A person entirely unaccustomed to sowing by hand can use this machine with perfect success.

Price, \$5.50. Weight, crated, 8 pounds.

or ravel when folded or knotted. These qualities bring it into general use. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00. Natural color, which is a light straw.

FLOWER POTS.

Packing at Cost.

| | | Each. | Per Doz. |
|----|------------------|--------|----------|
| 2 | inch, 3 for..... | \$0.05 | \$0.20 |
| 2½ | inch, 2 for..... | .05 | .25 |
| 3 | inch, 3 for..... | .10 | .35 |
| 4 | inch | .05 | .50 |
| 5 | inch, 2 for..... | .15 | .75 |
| 6 | inch | .10 | 1.00 |
| 7 | inch | .15 | 1.25 |
| 8 | inch | .15 | 1.50 |
| 9 | inch | .20 | 2.00 |
| 10 | inch | .25 | 2.75 |
| 12 | inch | .60 | 6.00 |
| 14 | inch | 1.00 | |

GARDEN REQUISITES

LOWELL FOUNTAIN COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER.



1—It is devoid of complex or intricate parts.

2—It is both automatic and positive in its action.

3—One charge or pumping is sufficient to expel entire contents of tank.

4—Each sprayer is thoroughly tested with both air and water pressure before leaving the factory.

5—Having convex heads, entire contents can be drained from machine, leaving it perfectly dry when not in use.

6—Heads after being seamed and riveted are dipped into molten solder, making it absolutely air tight and the strongest Air Pressure Sprayer made—standing five times the pressure necessary to operate.

With each machine is furnished a tree attachment consisting of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch Red C-I Rubber Tubing with brass spraying nozzle for small tree and shrub spraying; Spray Crook nozzle 3 inches long for potato spraying; funnel with brass wire strainer cloth for filling; and adjustable shoulder strap for carrying. Capacity, 3 gallons. Made in brass and galvanized steel.

Prices: Galvanized steel aluminized, \$8.00; brass, polished and lacquered, \$12.00. Weight crated, 20 pounds. Booklet free.

LOWEL SPECIAL SPRAYER.

This is a very convenient type of sprayer for all general purposes. It is a single tube siphon sprayer with its spray tube so arranged as to break up the solution into a fine mist-like spray, thus making it very effective for spraying fly oils and disinfectants, as well as the ordinary spray materials. Capacity, one quart. All tin. Price, 50c. Parcel post weight, 3 pounds.

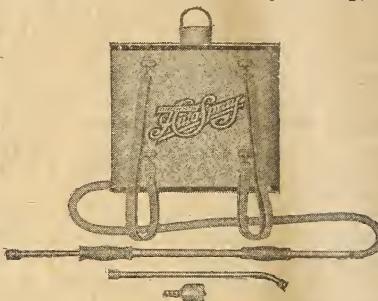
LOWELL CONTINUOUS SPRAYER.

Capacity, one quart. All tin. Gives uniform continuous spray on all strokes of the plunger. The spray tube and nozzle, as well as the siphon tube, are all removable for the purpose of cleaning. It will handle fly oils, insecticides and disinfectants as well as the regular spraying materials with great

rapidity, giving a fine, effective spray. Price, \$1.00.

THE MYERS PERFECT KNAKSACK SPRAY PUMP.

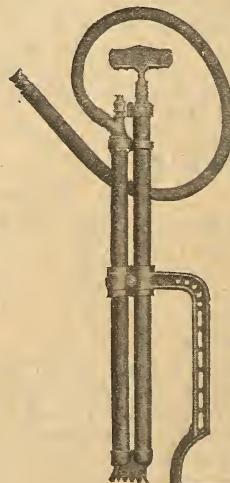
The Myers Knapsack Spray Pump is fitted with lid and strainer. The pump is the regular brass Bucket Spray Pump, with



large air chamber, brass ball valves, solid plunger with agitator. Tank holds five gallons. It is fitted with five feet of half-inch hose, pipe extension and Bordeaux or graduating Vermerel spray nozzle, which can be graduated from a fine mist spray to a solid stream, or shut off entirely.

This is really the best, strongest and most effective of all the Knapsack Sprayers on the market. The tank is made either of copper or galvanized iron, slightly caved to fit the back, and is, therefore, easily carried. It runs less chances of getting out of order than any sprayer we handle, and is the ideal machine for the big trucker, citrus fruit grower, etc. Galvanized tank, complete, \$15.00; copper tank, complete, \$20.00.

BUCKET SPRAY PUMPS.



These are made entirely of brass, except the foot rest, bucket fastener and hand-grip. The prices below do not include bucket, but it is equipped with three feet of half-inch five-ply, pressure spray hose, attached with clamps. This pump will throw a straight stream, handle whitewash and other spray liquid with the same nozzle by simply turning

the disc in the nozzle. Guaranteed to have a larger capacity than any similar pump. The cylinder or barrel is very large size and is made of heavy brass tubing. The

plunger, also made of brass tubing, extends the full length of the pump inside the barrel.

Length, over all, 24 inches.

Price, each \$5.00

Parcel Post weight, 7 pounds.

BROWN'S AUTO SPRAY NO. 1.

A compressed air sprayer warranted against mechanical defect and guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. The sprayer is first loaded two-thirds full of solution and air is then compressed in the remaining third. The compression of the air forces out the solution in the form of a fine mist or spray for several minutes. The tank is made of either heavy brass or galvanized iron, as ordered, and has a capacity of about three gallons of solution. The pump is locked to the tank by a cam and can be removed or replaced by a simple twist of the wrist. The joint is made by direct pressure on a rubber gasket. The pump is of heavy brass, two inches in diameter, and two, possibly three, pumpings will discharge the contents under higher constant pressure than any other knapsack sprayer.

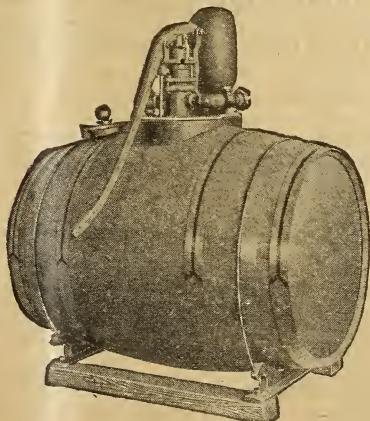
We recommend the brass tank—will not corrode; also the Auto-Pop No. 1 automatic shutoff, operating a self-cleaning wire through the nozzle. Each machine securely packed in a wooden box; shipping weight 15 pounds.

Auto-Spray No. 1B—Brass tank.....\$10.00

Auto-Spray No. 1—Galvanized tank... 6.00

MYERS IMPROVED BRASS BARREL SPRAY PUMP.

The necessity of spraying orchards in the South is now generally recognized, and a pump that can be attached to a barrel is necessary for trees of any size. The tre-



mendous increase in the orange and citrus acreage in the South has created a big demand for this splendid machine. Cylinders, valves, valve seats and discharge all brass. All working parts submerged in liquid, hence

no priming necessary. Has both jet and mechanical agitator. This pump is so constructed that it sets inside the barrel, being bolted fast at its upper end to the barrel staves. The air chamber is 30 inches in length.

(Price does not include barrel.)

No. 304—As described above, without

hose or nozzle.....\$10.00

No. 305B—With one lead of 11 feet of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch five-ply discharge hose, and Vermorl nozzle, each.....\$15.00

STANDARD SPRAY PUMPS.



Spraying Potatoes With Standard Pump, Knapsack and "Potato" Attachment.

Can be used with Bucket, Knapsack, Tank or Barrel for Spraying Orchards, Gardens, Vineyards, Whitewashing, Killing Vermin on Stock, Disinfecting Chicken Houses.

The best and most powerful piece of low-priced spraying apparatus on the market today.

Price of complete Outfit, \$10.00, including Standard Spray Pump, Nozzle, five gallon Galvanized Knapsack and Brass Extension Rod for Spraying Potatoes, Tomatoes or other Truck. We guarantee satisfaction or money refunded.

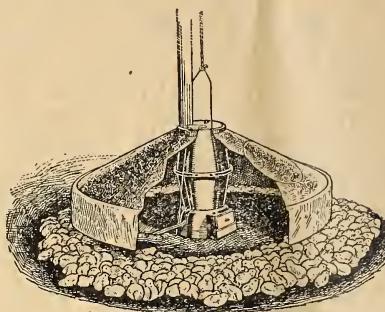
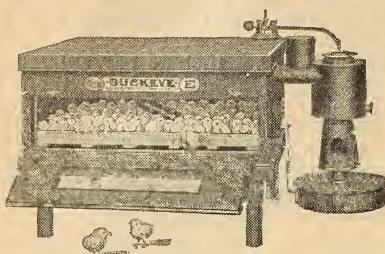
We carry in stock at all times a complete line of Spray Materials, such as Lime and Sulphur Solution, Bordeaux Mixture, Whale Oil Soap, Sulpho Tobacco Soap, Arsenate of Lead, Paris Green, Slug Shot, Bug Death, Tobacco.

STRAWBERRY SHOOKS OR DIRT BANDS

Eggplants, Muskmelons and Early Cucumbers pay well if they come early into the market. In order to have them early it is a good plan to start them in a cold frame in what are called "Dirt Bands." This is a box 4 inches square and 4 inches deep, without bottoms. These are placed in a frame and filled up with good rich soil, and five or six seeds in each box; when the plants come up, thin the mout to one or two in each box. Before using dirt bands, wet them thoroughly before bending or they will be apt to break at the grooves.

Price, 50c per 100; \$2.00 per 1.000
Tacks for Dirt Band and Boxes— $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

Buckeye Incubators and Brooders



A CHILD CAN RUN IT.

The "Buckeye" is so simple that a child can operate it. If you can't operate a Buckeye, it won't cost you a cent. It's easy to keep every egg in exactly the same temperature all the time with the "Buckeye Circulating Hot Water System." It's a self-regulator. For 21 days it never changes or fails. The only thing you have to do is to keep the lamp burning and turn the eggs twice a day.

There is nothing cheap about the Buckeye Incubators but the price.

GUARANTEE.

This Buckeye Incubator IS GUARANTEED to hatch every hatchable egg, and we further GUARANTEE the perfect working of ALL its mechanical parts.

Should this Incubator fail to fulfill our guarantee in any particular, IT MAY BE RETURNED TO US AT OUR EXPENSE (via freight) ANY TIME WITHIN 40 DAYS after its receipt, AND WE WILL SEND THE PURCHASER a new incubator in exchange.

(Signed)

THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.
THE "SECURITY" PORTABLE BROODER
The Only Oil-Burning Brooder With All the
Desirable Features of the Modern Coal
Burner

Price, \$15.00.

Guaranteed: to raise more chicks than any oil-burning brooder on the market.

Guaranteed: to furnish an abundance of heat in any temperature down to freezing.

Guaranteed: to be absolutely free from all gases and odors whatsoever and to provide a circulation of pure fresh air every minute in the day. Used in any box or building.

Price of Incubators.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| No. 14, Capacity 60 Eggs..... | \$12.50 |
| No. 1, Capacity, 110 Eggs..... | 25.00 |
| No. 2, Capacity, 175 Eggs..... | 32.00 |

THE STANDARD COLONY BROODER.

The most remarkable coal burning brooder ever invented. Broods 100 to 1,000 chicks. Price, \$21.50.

Self-feeding, self-regulating, simple, safe, everlasting. Guaranteed operating cost less than six cents a day.

Saves labor, time and money. Sold on 30 days' approval and you write your own **MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE.**

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

We are in touch with some of our finest Breeders of eggs and can furnish same on short notice. We use great care in selecting Hatching Eggs but do not hold ourselves responsible for infertility, as we always try to secure them from the very best farms.

We especially recommend our own strain of Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Price, per setting, \$2.00. Price on 100 egg lots made on application.

MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING VEGETABLE SEEDS.

JANUARY.

Sow Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Leek, White Flat Dutch Turnip, Purple Top Turnip, Lettuce, Endive, Cabbage, Broccoli, Kohlrabi, Cabbage, Parsley, Cress, Chervil, Parsley and Celery, Sorrel, Peas, Irish Potatoes and all kinds of herb seeds; sow Cucumbers, Egg Plants, Pepper and Tomatoes in hot beds for transplanting.

FEBRUARY.

Sow Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Leeks, Radishes, Turnips, Swiss Chard, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Cabbage, Parsley, Cress, Celery, Peas, Potatoes, Herb Seeds; plant Asparagus Roots, Beans, Cucumbers, Squash, Melons, Corn. End of this month Sweet Potatoes can be planted for slips.

MARCH.

Sow Beets, Radishes, Lettuce, Spinach, Carrots, Mustard, Swiss Chard, Leeks, Celery, Parsley, Cress, Chervil, Lettuce Plant, Bush and Pole Beans, Endive, Squash, Cucumbers, Melons, Okra, Tomatoes; Egg Plants and Peppers can be sown in the open ground; plant Corn, Irish and Sweet Potatoes.

APRIL.

Sow Bush and Pole Beans, Corn, Cucumbers, Squash, Melons, Okra, Beets, Carrots, Swiss Chard, Radish, Lettuce, Mustard, Endive, Cress, Parsley, Pumpkins, Celery, Tomatoes, Egg Plants, Pepper, Kohlrabi, Cauliflower; sow German Millet for Hay.

MAY.

Sow Corn, Melons, Squash, Cucumbers, Egg Plants, Tomatoes, Peppers, Okra, Bush and Pole Beans, Pumpkins, Radishes, Endive, Lettuce; Celery for bleaching can be sown now but requires plenty of water if the weather is dry. Plant Cow Peas and set out Sweet Potato Slips.

JUNE.

Sow Water and Musk Melons, Cucumbers, Squash, Okra, Pumpkins, Bush and Pole Beans, Yellow and White Radishes, Lettuce, Celery, Cauliflower, Tomatoes, Egg Plants

and Sweet Pepper for a fall crop. Large Adams Corn, if planted now, will make a successful late crop for market.

JULY.

Plant Pole and Bush Beans, sow Tomatoes, Corn, Cucumbers, Algiers Cauliflower, Endive, Lettuce, Radishes, Turnips, Ruta Baga, Cabbage of all kinds, Kohlrabi, Parsley, Mustard, Beets and Celery.

AUGUST.

Plant Bush and Pole Beans, Peas, Cabbage, Broccoli, Brussel Sprouts, Kale, Algiers Cauliflower, Parsley, Lettuce, Chervil, Radishes, Mustard, Cress, Beets, Carrots, Celery, set out Shallots and Onion Sets; also Seed Potatoes.

SEPTEMBER.

Plant extra Early Peas, sow Radishes, Carrots, Beets, Parsley, Mustard, Celery, Corn Salad, Kohlrabi, Leeks, Lettuce, Endive, Turnips, Chervil, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Spinach, Parsley; sow Creole and Bermuda Onion Seeds, set out Shallots and sow Turnip, Rooted Celery and Salsify.

OCTOBER.

Sow Onion Seeds of all kinds, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Kale, Leeks, Spinach, Mustard, Swiss Chard, Carrots, Beets, Corn, Salad, Kohlrabi, Chervil, Radishes, Lettuce, Endive, Parsnip, Salsify, Peas. Set out Shallots and Artichokes and Strawberry plants.

NOVEMBER.

Sow Spinach, Corn Salad, Radish, Lettuce, Mustard, Parsley, Chervil, Carrots, Salsify, Parsnip, Celery, Cress, Endive, Cabbage, Peas, Beans, Leeks, Turnips; set out Shallots and Artichokes and Strawberry plants.

DECEMBER.

Plant Peas for a general crop; sow Spinach, Radishes, Carrots, Lettuce, Endive, Cabbage, Beets, Turnips, Mustard, Leeks. Sow Cauliflower in a frame for a late spring crop. Sow Tomatoes, Egg Plants and Sweet Pepper in hot bed for early plants.

MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING FIELD SEED.

JANUARY.

Plant Potatoes. The Early Rose and Bliss Triumph. Peerless and other second early varieties may be planted after the first. Texas Red Rust Proof Oats may be sown. Field Corn, Alfalfa, Irish and Sweet Potatoes, also Turnips and Stock Beets.

FEBRUARY.

February is the best month to plant a general crop of Potatoes, as on an average they will succeed better if planted during this month than any other. Plant also Field Corn, Alfalfa, Rape, Vetch, Grass and Clover Seed.

MARCH.

Sow Sorghum, Kaffir Corn, white and yellow, and Milo Maize for stock food. Field Corn, Rape and Winter Vetch, Stock Turnip, Early Garden Corn, Artichokes for hogs.

APRIL.

Work enumerated above for March may apply to April; also Cow Peas, Millet and Cotton and Peanuts.

MAY.

Plant Sugar Beets and Mangels for winter stock feeding, all kinds of Sorghum, Millet, Fodder plants, Cow Peas, Soja Beans, Velvet Beans, Peanuts and Cotton, Milo Maize, June Corn.

MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING FIELD SEEDS—Continued.

JUNE.

Work enumerated above for May applies to June.

JULY.

Cow Peas, Mexican June Corn, Sorghum, Millet, Kaffir Corn, etc.

AUGUST.

Cow Peas, Dwarf Essex, Rape, Vetch, Irish Potatoes and Rust Proof Oats.

SEPTEMBER.

Alfalfa, Barley, Rye, Winter Turf Oats, Wheat, Rescue Grass, Bermuda Grass, Dwarf

Essex Rape, Vetch, Burr Clover, Irish Potatoes, Rust Proof Oats.

OCTOBER.

Work enumerated for September applies to October.

NOVEMBER.

Alfalfa, Rye, Barley, Dwarf Essex Rape, Hairy Vetch, Rust Proof Seed Oats and Wheat.

DECEMBER.

Alfalfa, Vetch, Dwarf Essex Rape, etc.

MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING FLOWER SEED.

JANUARY.

Continue to sow flower seeds during this month for spring and early summer blooming. The best varieties for now are Verbena, Phlox, Petunia, Summer Chrysanthemum, Lychnis, Flax, Scarlet Sage, Hollyhock, Sweet Alyssum, Snapdragon, Aster, Columbine, Daisy, Wall Flower, Bell Flower, Sweet Sultan, Coreopsis, Sweet William, Japan and Carnation Pinks, Larkspur, California Poppy, Heliotropium, White and Red Everlasting Flowers, Candy tuft, Lobelia, Monkey Flower, Love in a Mist, Evening Primrose, Sweet Mignonette, Dwarf Mourning Bride and Pansies, also Japan and Tiger Lilies and Narcissus bulbs for late flowering. In a cold frame sow at the end of the month Balsam, Zinnia, Amaranthus, Cockscomb, Rose Montana, Nasturtium and Evening Glory, and in the greenhouse in pots Begonia, Rex, Begonia Tuberose and Cyclamen. Plant Gladiolus and Freesia bulbs out of doors in sheltered places for early blooming. Set out Rose bushes and flowering ornamental shrubs.

FEBRUARY.

Sow flower seed for late spring and early summer, such as Zinnia, Balsams in frame, Torenia, different varieties of Amaranthus, Gomphrenas, etc. Set out Rose bushes and ornamental shrubs, plant Gladiolus and Tuberoses, bulbs, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Snapdragon, Pansy, Aster, Chinese and Japan Pinks, Daisies for late blooming, Lobelia, Reseda, Bottle Pink and Sweet Sultan. Phlox and Verbena may still be sown. Sow Browallia, Cosmos, Coreopsis, Sunflower, Sensitive Plant, Cobeas, Scandens, Rose Montana, Aristolochia Elegans, Tagetes, Salvia and Vinca. Lay in Dahlia bulbs in a hot bed for propagating.

MARCH.

Sow Balsam, Zinnia, Amaranthus, Torenia, Dahlia, Cockscomb, Cosmos, Portulaca, Browallia and Sunflower. Plant Gladiolus, Tuberoses and Dahlia bulbs. Set out Chrysanthemums for fall blooming.

APRIL.

Sow Balsam, Zinnia, Portulaca, Gomphrena, Torenia and Amaranthus, Browallia, Celosia, Vinca Rosea. Plant Coleus and other foliage plants, Dahlias and Chrysanthemums, Sunflower, Gladiolus and Tuberose bulbs.

MAY.

Follow instructions for last month.

JUNE.

Follow instructions given for April.

JULY.

In the field, orchard and flower garden, nothing can be done this month.

AUGUST.

Sow Pansy, Balsam, Zinnia, Cockscomb, Gomphrena, etc., to bloom for November 1.

SEPTEMBER.

During this month flower seeds, such as Sweet Peas, Pansy, Daisy, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Stocks, Phlox, Chinese, Japan, Marguerite and Carnation Pinks, Asters, etc., can be sown. Plant Hyacinth bulbs for early blooming at the end of the month.

OCTOBER.

Continue to sow flower seeds of all spring blooming varieties. Plant Sweet Peas, Hyacinth, Narcissus, Ranunculus, Anemones, Tulip and Lily bulbs, Pansies, Daisies, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Petunias, Phlox, Verbenas, Columbine, Chinese, Japanese and Carnation Pinks, Snapdragon, Sweet William, Stocks and Poppy. Plant Rye Grass for your winter lawn.

NOVEMBER.

Sow flower seeds of all kinds in boxes and transplant when large enough into open ground, such as Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Petunia, Chinese and other Pinks, Alyssum, Candytuft, Wall Flower, Larkspur, Lobelia, Nierembergia, Poppy and Sweet Peas. Set out Rose bushes and other hardy plants. Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, Anemones and Ranunculus in open ground or flower pots for forcing.

DECEMBER.

Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, Ranunculus, Anemones, Japan Lilies. Sow all varieties of winter and spring blooming flower seeds in cold frames to be set out in January and February, as, for instance, Lobelia, Asters, Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Petunia, Chinese and other Pinks, Alyssum, Candytuft, Wall Flower, Larkspur, Nierembergia, Poppy, Hollyhock, Snapdragon, Flos Adonis, Calceopsis, Heliotrope, Primula and Reseda. Set out Roses and other hardy plants.

REFERENCE TABLES.

The quantity of seed sown per acre, and such other estimates as are given here are approximate figures only. They may vary in different sections and States just as soil and the climate varies, and often one farmer, to insure a full stand, sows seed more generously than his neighbors. The given weights, per bushel, are in general use:

GARDEN SEED.

| | Seed for one acre. | Seed for a 100 ft. row. |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Asparagus | 6 lbs. | 8 ozs. |
| Beans, dwarf (drill) | 1½ bu. | 3 qts. |
| Beans, pole | ½ bu. | 1 pt. |
| Beet, garden | 6 lbs. | 5 ozs. |
| Beet, Mangel | 7 lbs. | 6 ozs. |
| Broccoli | 4 to 6 ozs. | |
| Brussels Sprouts | 4 to 6 ozs. | 1 oz. |
| Cabbage, outdoor | 10 ozs. | |
| Cabbage, sown in frames | 6 ozs. | 3 ozs. |
| Carrot | 4 lbs. | |
| Cauliflower | ½ oz. | |
| Celery | 6 ozs. | |
| Collards (drills) | 3 lbs. | ½ oz. |
| Corn, sweet (hills) | 8 qts. | 1 pt. |
| Corn, pop (shelled) | 3 qts. | 1 pt. |
| Cucumber | 3 lbs. | 4 ozs. |
| Egg Plant | 4 ozs. | ½ oz. |
| Endive | 4 lbs. | 2 ozs. |
| Kale (drills) | 4 lbs. | 2 ozs. |
| Kohl Rabi | 10 ozs. | 1 oz. |
| Leek | 4 lbs. | 2 ozs. |
| Lettuce | 3 lbs. | 2 ozs. |
| Melon, Musk (hills) | 3 lbs. | 1 oz. |
| Melon, Water (hills) | 2½ lbs. | 2 oz. |
| Mustard | 2 lbs. | |
| Okra | 12 lbs. | 12 ozs. |
| Onion Seed | 5 lbs. | 2 ozs. |
| Onion Seed, for sets | 50 lbs. | 2 ozs. |
| Parsley | 4 lbs. | 2 ozs. |
| Parsnip | 5 lbs. | 4 ozs. |
| Peas, garden | 2 bu. | 1 qt. |
| Pepper | | ½ oz. |
| Potatoes | 10 bu. | ½ bu. |
| Pumpkin (hills) | 5 lbs. | 2 ozs. |
| Radish | 10 lbs. | 6 ozs. |
| Rhubarb | 3½ lbs. | 4 ozs. |
| Salsify | 8 lbs. | 4 ozs. |
| Spinach | 10 lbs. | 6 ozs. |
| Squash | 4 to 6 lbs. | 3 ozs. |
| Tobacco | 2 ozs. | |
| Tomato (in frame) | 3 ozs. | |
| Turnip (drill) | 2 lbs. | |
| Turnip (broadcast) | 3 lbs. | |

MILLETS.

| | Weight per Bu. | Quantity to sow to one acre. | Pound. |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|--------|
| Japan | 25 | 25 | |
| Cat-Tail (Pearl) | 50 | 8 to 10 | |
| German or Golden | 50 | 25 to 35 | |
| Hungarian | 48 | 25 to 35 | |

GRASSES.

| | Weight per Bu. | Quantity to sow to one acre. Pound. |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Bermuda | 40 | 2 to 3 |
| Bromus Inermis | 14 | 30 |
| English Perennial Rye | 20 | 30 to 40 |
| English Blue | 14 | 20 to 30 |
| Italian Rye | 20 | 30 to 40 |
| Johnson | 25 | 25 to 30 |
| Kentucky Blue (Pasture) | 14 | 20 to 25 |
| Kentucky Blue (Lawns) | 14 | 40 to 50 |
| Orchard | 14 | 12 to 15 |
| Red Top—solid seed | ... | 6 to 10 |
| Rescue | 14 | 20 to 30 |
| Timothy | 45 | 10 to 12 |

ROOTS, SETS AND PLANTS.

| | Approximate quantity to plant one acre. |
|----------------------------|---|
| Asparagus Roots, or Plants | 8,000 |
| Cabbage, Early, Plants | 14,000 |
| Cabbage, Late, Plants | 8,000 |
| Cauliflower Plants | 8,000 |
| Celery Plants | 15,000 |
| Horse Radish Roots | 12,000 |
| Onion Sets (measured) | 6 to 10 bu. |
| Onion Sets, Tops | 4 to 6 bu. |
| Potatoes, Irish | 10 to 12 bu. |
| Potatoes, Sweet, Plants | 12,000 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | Quantity to sow Pounds. | to one acre. |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Barley | 48 | 1¼ to 1½ bu. |
| Beans, Navy | 60 | 1½ to 2 bu. |
| Beans, Soja | 60 | 20 to 30 lbs. |
| Broom Corn Seed | 48 | 2 to 4 qts. |
| Buckwheat | 52 | 1 to 1¼ bu. |
| Cane Seed, for sugar | 50 | 4 to 8 lbs. |
| Cane Seed, for fodder | 50 | 30 to 50 lbs. |
| Castor Beans | 46 | 4 to 5 lbs. |
| Chufas | 40 | ¼ bu. |
| Corn, Field | 56 | 4 to 5 qts. |
| Corn Fodder, drilled | 56 | 1 bu. |
| Cow Peas | 60 | 1½ to 2 bu. |
| Kaffir Corn, in drills | 50 | 3 to 5 lbs. |
| Kaffir Corn, broadcast | 50 | ½ to 1 bu. |
| Oats | 32 | 1½ to 2 bu. |
| Peas, Field | 60 | 1½ to 2 bu. |
| Peanuts | 22 | 2 bu. in pods. |
| Pumpkins, common field | 30 | 2 to 3 qts. |
| Rape, Dwarf Essex | 50 | 5 to 8 lbs. |
| Rye | 56 | 1 to 1½ bu. |
| Speltz | 40 | 1½ bu. |
| Sunflower | 22 | 2 to 3 lbs. |
| Wheat, spring or winter | 60 | 1¼ to 1½ bu. |
| Egyptian Wheat | | 1½ bu. |
| Vetches, spring or winter | 50 | 1 to 1½ bu. |
| Velvet Beans | 60 | ½ bu. |

REFERENCE TABLES—Continued.

CLOVERS.

| | Weight per Bu. | Quantity to sow to one acre. | Quantity per Pound. |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Alfalfa or Lucerne..... | 60 | 20 to 30 | |
| Alsike or Swedish..... | 60 | 8 to 10 | |
| Bokhara..... | 60 | 8 to 10 | |
| Burr (hulled)..... | 60 | 12 to 16 | |
| Crimson or Scarlet..... | 60 | 8 to 10 | |
| Red..... | 60 | 6 to 8 | |
| White..... | 60 | 5 to 6 | |
| Japan Clover..... | 25 | 20 to 25 | |

NUMBER OF PLANTS ON TREES TO
ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES.

| Distance Apart. | Number Plants. | Distance Apart. | Number Plants. |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 12x 1-inch... | 522,720 | 36x36-inch... | 4,480 |
| 12x 3-inch... | 174,240 | 42x12-inch... | 12,446 |
| 12x12-inch... | 43,560 | 42x24-inch... | 6,223 |
| 16x 1-inch... | 392,040 | 42x36-inch... | 4,148 |
| 18x 1-inch... | 348,480 | 48x12-inch... | 10,890 |
| 18x 3-inch... | 116,160 | 48x18-inch... | 7,790 |
| 18x12-inch... | 29,040 | 48x24-inch... | 5,445 |
| 18x18-inch... | 19,360 | 48x30-inch... | 4,356 |
| 20x 1-inch... | 313,635 | 48x36-inch... | 3,630 |
| 20x20-inch... | 15,681 | 48x48-inch... | 2,723 |
| 24x 1-inch... | 261,360 | 60x36-inch... | 2,901 |
| 24x18-inch... | 15,520 | 60x48-inch... | 2,178 |
| 24x24-inch... | 10,890 | 60x60-inch... | 1,743 |
| 12x 1-inch... | 522,720 | 36x36-inch... | 4,480 |
| 30x 1-inch... | 209,088 | 8x 1-foot... | 5,445 |
| 30x 6-inch... | 34,848 | 8x 3-foot... | 1,815 |
| 30x12-inch... | 17,424 | 8x 8-foot... | 680 |
| 30x16-inch... | 13,068 | 10x 1-foot... | 4,356 |
| 30x20-inch... | 10,454 | 10x 6-foot... | 726 |
| 30x24-inch... | 8,712 | 10x10-foot... | 435 |
| 30x30-inch... | 6,970 | 12x 1-foot... | 3,630 |
| 36x 3-inch... | 58,080 | 12x 5-foot... | 736 |
| 36x12-inch... | 14,520 | 12x12-foot... | 302 |
| 36x18-inch... | 9,680 | 16x 1-foot... | 2,722 |
| 36x24-inch... | 7,260 | 16x16-foot... | 170 |

AVERAGE TIME REQUIRED FOR GAR-
DEN SEEDS TO GERMINATE.

| | Days. |
|-------------------|----------|
| Bean | 5 to 10 |
| Beet | 7 to 10 |
| Cabbage | 5 to 10 |
| Carrot | 12 to 18 |
| Cauliflower | 5 to 10 |
| Celery | 10 to 20 |
| Corn | 5 to 8 |
| Cucumber | 6 to 10 |
| Endive | 5 to 10 |
| Lettuce | 6 to 8 |
| Onion | 7 to 10 |
| Pea | 6 to 10 |
| Parsnip | 10 to 20 |
| Pepper | 9 to 14 |
| Radish | 3 to 6 |
| Salsify | 7 to 12 |
| Tomato | 6 to 12 |
| Turnip | 4 to 8 |

TIME REQUIRED FOR MATURITY OF
DIFFERENT GARDEN CROPS RECK-
ONED FROM THE DAY OF SOW-
ING SEED.

| | Days. |
|------------------------|------------|
| Beans, String | 45 to 65 |
| Beans, Shell | 65 to 70 |
| Beets, Turnip | 65 |
| Beets, Long Blood..... | 150 |
| Cabbage, Early | 90 to 110 |
| Cabbage, Late | 135 to 150 |
| Cauliflower | 110 |
| Corn | 75 |
| Egg Plant | 150 to 160 |
| Lettuce | 65 |
| Melon, Water | 120 to 140 |
| Melon, Musk | 120 to 140 |
| Onion | 135 to 150 |
| Pepper | 140 to 140 |
| Radish | 30 to 45 |
| Squash, Summer | 60 to 65 |
| Squash, Winter | 125 |
| Tomato | 150 |
| Turnip | 60 to 70 |

DON'T FAIL TO READ THIS.

The foregoing pages comprise a list of all Vegetables and Farm Seeds offered by us, all of which have been tried and proven to be adapted to climatic conditions of the Southern States. BUT always have in mind, each season, even each month, requires not only different varieties of seed, but different strains of the various varieties. For instance, Big Boston Lettuce is the best of all when planted from August 1st to February 1st, but planted at other times is very inferior, while Royal and Late Summer Lettuce are best suited to the Summer months. This applies only to the climate of the South. What is true of lettuce will apply also to potatoes, beans, melons, onions and many other vegetables.

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VEGETABLE SEEDS.

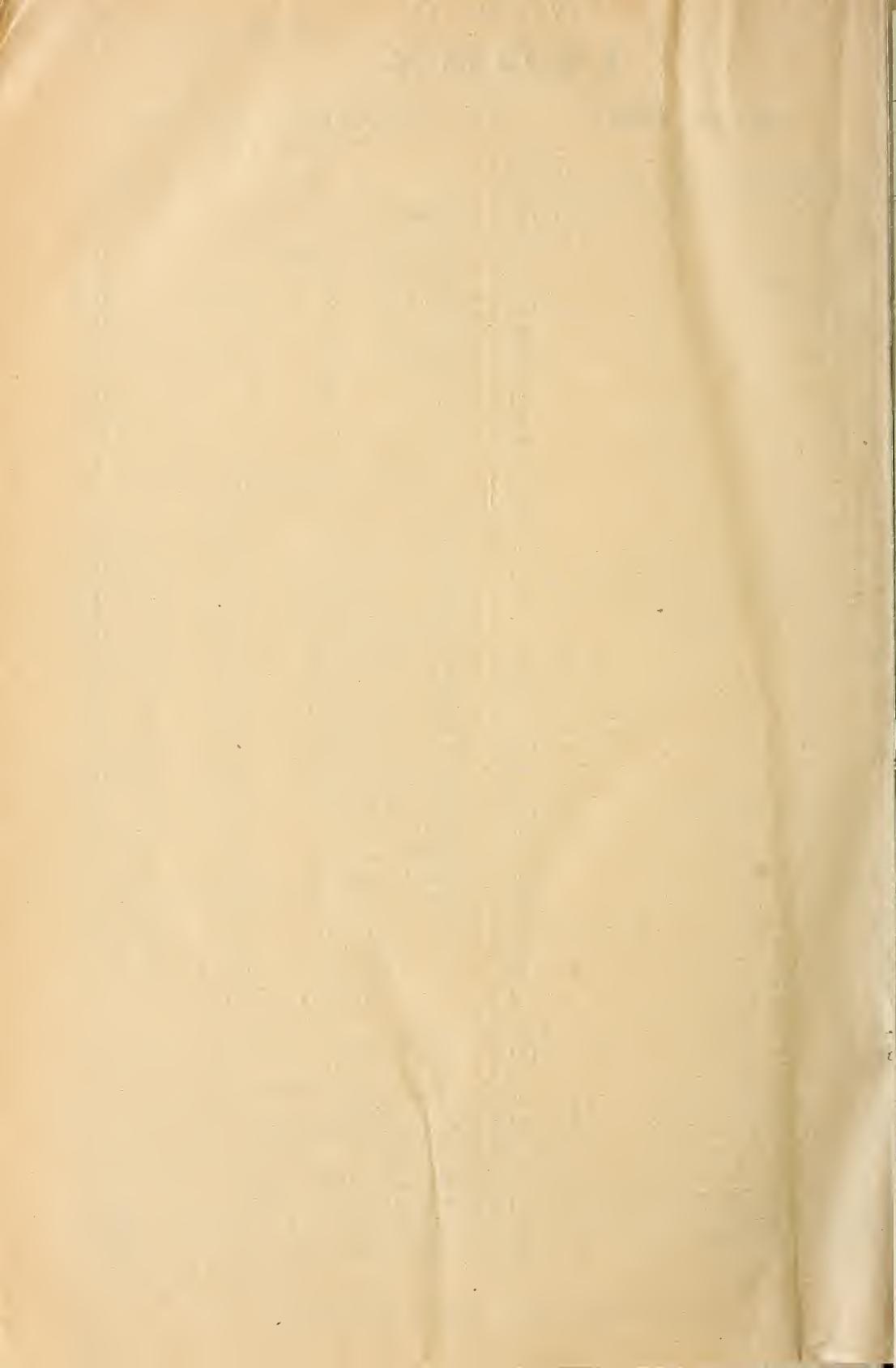
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TOTAL FOR SEED

SPECIAL NOTICE—We will esteem it a great favor if you will give us, in space below, the names and addresses of gardeners among your acquaintances.

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The BOLLWINKLE SEED COMPANY, Ltd.
DEALERS IN
FLOWER, FARM AND GARDEN SEED

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DATE RECEIVED AY

DATA SUMMARY

DATE SHIPPED

SNIPPED BY

County..... **State**.....

Express or Freight Office.....

(Only if different from Postoffice.)

DATE..... 191.....

.....
Amount Enclosed

Forward by _____ (State whether wanted by Mail, Exp. or F.R. and name of Exp. Co. or Railroad.)

\$.....

Exp. Money Order or Stamps.

Are you a Market Gardener or do you plant for Home Use?.....

something else you want. When sending your Seed

AND EXPRESS CHARGES.

Amount Carried Forward

ASK US FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON SEED IN FIVE-POUND LOTS AND OVER.

QUANTITY

ARTICLES

PRICE

Amount Brought Forward

TOTAL FOR SEED

SPECIAL NOTICE—We will esteem it a great favor if you will give us, in space below, the names and addresses of gardeners among your acquaintances.

QUANTITY

ARTICLES

PRICE

Amount Brought Forward

Mulford's Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

*Small Cost,
Large Returns,
Easy to Use,
No Labor Expense.*

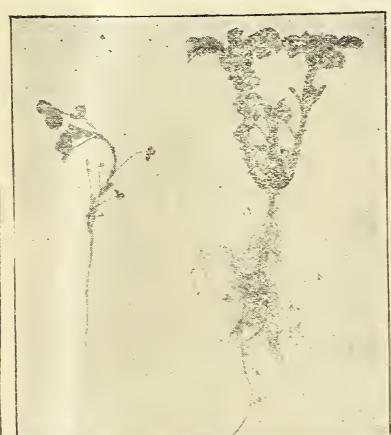
To Successfully Grow

ALFALFA, CLOVERS, COW PEAS, SOY BEANS, VETCHES and other legumes

to increase your yield, and to improve your soil inoculate with

Mulford Cultures

Scientifically Prepared and Tested



Uninoculated ALFALFA Inoculated
Plant on left not inoculated—Plant on right inoculated
with Culture for Alfalfa. All other conditions
identical. **THE CONTRAST SPEAKS
FOR ITSELF.**

MULFORD CULTURES contain pure, tested strains of active, vigorous nitrogen-fixing bacteria, for inoculating seeds of legumes or soil.

Legumes offer the best known means of maintaining soil fertility and rejuvenating over-cropped and worn-out fields.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture and many State Agricultural Experiment Stations recommend inoculation of legumes with nitrogen-fixing bacteria to induce a prompt "catch" and increase the yield.

MULFORD CULTURES are prepared and tested by experts, in the biological laboratories of H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, U. S. A., with the same degree of care as Mulford Antitoxins, Serums, Vaccines, etc., which are standard all over the world.

Be sure to always specify the particular legume for which Mulford Cultures are desired, otherwise we will not know how to fill your order.

ALFALFA (Lucerne) Burr Clover

VETCII GARDEN BEANS

Prices

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are supplied for the
varieties of legumes
indicated at the follow-
ing prices:

CRIMSON CLOVER Yellow Clover

Horse Beans LIMA BEANS

Garden Size \$.50

SWEET CLOVER Berseem Clover

Velvet Beans Lupins

[about 1-4 acre]

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Perennial Peas Lespedeza

One Acre Size 1.50

RED CLOVER SOY BEANS

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ALSIKE CLOVER CANADA FIELD PEAS

GARDEN PEAS and others

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FOR
TRUCKERS FARMERS
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